The Bombay Gazette

697.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a[illegible] one or two[illegible] / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

GAZETTE.

[illegible] the Gazette, in advance, for Town [illegible] following reduced scale :—

[illegible] ....Rs. 42
[illegible] .... ,, 24
[illegible] .... ,, 14
[illegible] .... ,, 5

[illegible] in advance, of Rs. 1-9-6, the [illegible] at any address in town, or [illegible] Up-country.

FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible] under—
[illegible] insertion .....Rs. 3 0
[illegible] do ..... ,, 2
[illegible] do ..... ,, 2 8
[illegible] and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0 2½ As.
[illegible] advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,

[illegible] in the Native Languages, double the above.

[illegible] Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] contracts may be made.

[illegible] Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

[illegible] Money Orders, and other Remittances, [illegible] be made payable to the "Proprietor of the [illegible] Gazette."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steamship ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible] R.N.R., will be despatched on SATURDAY, the [illegible] October 1873, at 4 P.M.

October 1873.			October 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	4	Leave Tuticorin	12
[illegible]	5	,, Colombo	13
[illegible]	5	,, Galle	14
[illegible]	6	,, Negapatam	17
[illegible]	6	,, Pondicherry	18
[illegible]alore	7	,, Madras	20
[illegible]	8	,, Coconada	22
[illegible]	8	,, Vizagapatam	23
[illegible]	9	,, Bimlipatam	23
[illegible]	9	,, Gopaulpore	24
[illegible]	10	,, False Point	25
[illegible]	10	Arrive CALCUTTA	27

[illegible] Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers [illegible] or from intermediate ports for transhipment at [illegible] Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which [illegible]

[illegible] the most expeditious and economical for Passengers [illegible] berry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who [illegible] or Beypore, and proceed from thence by [illegible] for Calcutta may take the same route, picking [illegible] at Madras.

[illegible] go will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

[illegible] Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from [illegible] the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation [illegible]

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and [illegible] BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The [illegible] BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. [illegible] will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1873.			Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Fao	29
,, Guadur	15	,, Koweit	29
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	31
,, Bunder Abbas	19		Nov.
,, Linga	21	,, Linga	5
,, Bahrein	23	,, Bunder Abbas	7
,, Bushire	23	,, Muscat	9
,, Fao	25	,, Guadur	11
,, Mahomerah	26	,, Kurrachee	14
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	17

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steamship KURRACHEE, 550 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 3rd October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steamship PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander F. [illegible], will be despatched on MONDAY, the 6th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steamship BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander [illegible], will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th October 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer TEBE, 2,680 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 15th September 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CORINNA, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Corinna.

Bombay, 29th September 1873.

J. & E. ATKINSON

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

Prize Medals, London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Silver Medal, Lima, 1872.
Cordova Exhibition, 1872.
"Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods obtained the only Medal (Silver) for Perfumery."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement, frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Rev. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 6th October, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon,

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 Tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain W. S. DUNDAS, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons,	September	25th,	to Calcutta,
AUSTRALIA	3,648 Tons,	October	2nd,	to Bombay,
PEKIN	3,777 Tons,	,,	9th,	to Calcutta,
DECCAN	3,128 Tons,	,,	16th,	to Bombay,
MIRZAPORE	3,763 Tons,	,,	23rd,	to Calcutta,
KHEDIVE	3,742 Tons,	,,	30th,	to Bombay,
DELHI	2,178 Tons,	November	6th,	to Calcutta.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY
FIRST CLASS £66
SECOND CLASS £36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th September 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Mazagon Darookhana Bunder :—

About 100 Tons 1st Class Teak Squares.
Ditto 200 Tons 2nd Class ,,
in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD AND Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the under-mentioned Goods, namely :—

Carved blackwood and office furniture, comprising pier and side tables, easy and arm chairs, bookstands, writing tables, single and folding screens, cheffonier, toilet glasses, large sized globe lamps, drawing-room chairs and couches, circular tables, teapoys, side boards, towel horses, round Devour couches, iron bedstead with mattress and curtain, single branched wall shades, plated, single, double, and four lights hanging argand lamps and chandeliers, camp cots, pictures in gilt and maple frames, canvas and carpet bags, leather portmanteaus, cabin and kerosine lamps, Bohemian glass decanters, toilet bottles, dressing and wash-hand tables, plated tea sets, several dozen horse brushes, glass-ware, crockery, vases and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, T cloth, cases of cambric, Turkey red mulls, also several cases of White and Tinge and Persian chintz, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A quantity of best Port Wine, 1 Grape, by Payne & Co.
Ditto ditto Grapes, ditto
Ditto ditto 3 Grapes, ditto
Few Boxes of Pinet Castillon Brandy.
Few Dozens Beer, in quarts and pints.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.
6 Bales of Grey Shirtings.
4 ,, T. Cloth.
4 Cases of Coloured Prints.
A few articles of Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Cupboard, Dressing and Washing Tables, Screen, &c.
At 1 Port
1 Grey [illegible]
1 Buggy.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 2, Bake House Lane, Fort.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of J. Moon, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at [illegible] p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Meerza Hajee Abba Vu[illegible]ya, the Mortgagor, the following Landed Property :

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, at New Town, fronting on the west side of Ally Oomer street, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 914, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 4, containing by admeasurement 63 2-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or toward the east by Ally Oomer Street, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or toward the north by the house of Abba Moolla, and on or towards the south by the house of [illegible] Wooem [illegible]

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class rosewood semi-grand piano, by Collard and Collard, a handsome English-built barouche, a pair of Fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, Hacks, &c., at No. 172, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of J. E. [illegible]odger, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1873.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.
ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.	LONDON.
46, Washington Street.	84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works,—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference to a firm in England.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

ENGLISH GOODS
(VIA SUEZ CANAL)
AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
CORNER OF CHEAPSIDE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.

TERMS.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 30 Tons of best CARDIFF COALS for the Steam Corvette "D. JOAO," now riding at anchor at Goa. The Tenderer will have to deliver the Coals on board the said Corvette at his own expense and risk. No tenders will be received five days after this date.

S. A. DE CARVALHO,
Vice-Consul.

Vice Consulate for Portugal at Bombay, Hornby Row, 2nd October 1873.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL IS OPEN.—Mr. DESOUZA, the first settler of his range, will be prepared to receive Visitors on moderate charges, and promises to give his Patrons satisfaction.

The Clarendon is delightfully situated and lies opposite to the Water Lund, and is centrical to all the Points, with beautiful view and river breezes.

There are detached Bungalows for Families.

Mr. DESOUZA has many BUNGALOWS to LET.

Bungalows taken care of at Rs. 30 a year each.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 2nd instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the FIFTY-FIRST MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,000, being the FIFTY-FIRST MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the NINETEENTH INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 2nd October 1873.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

Always a large supply on hand at the
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
D. S. KEMP & Co.

MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.—AUCTION SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of unforeseen impediments in the preparation of the Catalogues the AUCTION SALE of the Company's MACHINERY, TOOLS, and STORES will be further POSTPONED to the 20th OCTOBER, and that the Planing Machine, the Drilling Machines, and the Travelling Crane will not be offered for sale. Catalogues are in circulation, and may be obtained of the MANAGER, Kurnool, Deccan, or of Messrs. FRANCK and Co., Madras.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTRA PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND NASSICK.

The Public are hereby informed that on and after SATURDAY next, the 4th instant, until further Notice, a SPECIAL MIXED TRAIN will RUN DAILY as under BETWEEN BOMBAY and NASSICK for the convenience of Passengers between those places :—

Bombay Departure .. 11 30 A.M. Nassick Departure. 11 15 A.M.
Nassick Arrival ..... 8 35 P.M. Bombay Arrival ... 8 45 P.M.

First, Second, and Local Third Class Tickets will be issued by this Train.

For times of Arrival and Departure at intermediate Stations see Public Notice at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 2nd October 1873.

NOTICE.—Our London friends, per Mail of the 12th September, advise us that the position of the Wine and Spirit market is daily becoming more and more serious. PRICES for COGNACS, CHAMPAGNES, and CLARTS have again CONSIDERABLY INCREASED in value; but for the moment holding large stocks. We offer our brands at current rates with the exception of our Cognac, Blue Cap., which we are reluctantly obliged to increase Rs. 2 per dozen on and after the 6th instant.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co,
Dean Lane, Bombay, Oct. 2, 1873.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—A very nice selection is on view against the coming District season. The eminent utility of these Chests is now unquestioned. "All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests." (B. Disraeli.)

Filled—Rs. 17 to Rs. 100.

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.—In precise conformity with the recent work "Medical Hints for the Districts." Invaluable for Mofussil Officers.

With Leather Cover ....Rs. 85
Without do. do. .... ,, 75

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a Dinner Bitter with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

MOSQUITO-BITE SPECIFIC.—Travellers in the Siamese Swamps, where there exists a particularly large and venomous variety of these Insects, report that the Specific affords the most perfect protection from bites.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the recipe was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—A very choice importation of number twos, such as are rarely met with. "They are superb."—Recent letter from a Connoisseur.

Per Box of 100—Rs. 8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the Stable, Kennel and Menagerie Friend.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1 8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

VERMIN EXTERMINATOR.—This contains Phosphorous intimately combined, and is infallible in the destruction of Rats, Mice, Cockroaches, and Birds.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Established 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS,

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun and Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.

Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.
57, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...seats for 8 persons...complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...seats for 14 persons...complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...seats for 20 persons...complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...seats for 30 persons ...complete from £376 to £610.
50 feet long...seats for 60 persons...complete from £860 to £1,040.
&c. &c. &c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 8 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NEW BOOKS, STANDARD BOOKS, and MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE of all kinds ordered or supplied from Stock at the rate of TEN ANNAS to A SHILLING of the English selling price and further advantages offered on all transactions of importance.

NOTICE.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to point out the advantages of Local Agency in procuring books from England: the Books arrive securely packed, they are forwarded from England with every despatch in cases, all risk of loss is avoided, the expense is little, if at all, greater, and payment is only required on delivery by which loss in exchange, which under existing circumstances may be said to rule at seven per cent., is saved.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. will be happy to forward, on application, a LIST of all PERIODICALS and NEWSPAPERS, with their distinctive features, London prices, and reduced terms of supply, to intending Subscribers, either in Bombay or in the Mofussil.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND BINDING.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. undertake the Printing and Publishing of works for Authors, to whom through their Agencies in England, Calcutta, and Madras, they can present special advantages.

COATS OF ARMS, CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, &c., engraved and fitted to portable self-embossing Presses.

CARD PLATES ENGRAVED and CARDS PRINTED.

BOOKS BOUND in all Styles. BLANK BOOKS made and bound to order.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

A perfectly efficient stock of SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, STATIONERY, DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, FANCY GOODS, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, FIRE ARMS, TRAVELLING, DRESSING, WRITING, AND JEWEL CASES, GAMES, and numerous useful Sundries, all of the very best quality and at moderate prices, is always maintained by additions per each weekly steamer; the Show Room has lately been entirely refitted and an inspection of its contents is invited.

NOTICE.—Ten per cent. discount is allowed for Cash in this Department. Goods procured to order from England charged at the same rates as if supplied from stock.

GENERAL AGENCY.

Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., in connection with Messrs. W. THACKER & Co. of LONDON, Messrs. HICKIE, BARHAM & Co., of SOUTHAMPTON, and Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co., of CALCUTTA, undertake all the usual business of General Agency, and place their best Offices at the service of Correspondents.

AGENTS IN ENGLAND—Messrs. W. THACKER & Co.

AGENTS IN CALCUTTA—Messrs. THACKER SPINK, & Co.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c,

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

A-V-I-S.

LE GÉRANT DU CONSULAT DE FRANCE à BOMBAY, agissant en vertu d'ordres qu'il vient de recevoir du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères de la République, INVITE les FRANCAIS âgés de 19 à 30 ans, nés en France ou à l'étrange, domiciliés de fait, actuellement, dans la Présidence de Bombay, à se PRESENTER EN PERSONNE ou PAR FONDÉ de POUVOIRS en sa CHANCELLERIE 5, Hornby Row, à l'effet de PRENDRE CONNAISSANCE des OBLIGATIONS MILITAIRES que la loi du 27 Juillet 1872 leur impose, et des PENALITES auxquelles s'exposeraient ceux qui ne se soumettraient pas à ces obligations.

E. AUDISIO,
Gérant du Consulat de France.

Bombay, 25 Septembre 1873.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.	Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Corrugated Iron.	Fire Engines complete.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Belting of sizes.
Floor Cloth.	Clear Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Bundling Twine.	Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATER,
FOR THE
HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY,
HEADACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
FAINTING TURNS,
AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all Ladies so much admire. As a remedy of [illegible], when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing all impure matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a beautiful color. With the very élite of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavour, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of MURRAY & LANMAN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF
BOLTON & Co.,
AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20 to Rs.	130
GOLD WATCHES	,,	50 to	3,000
CLOCKS	,,	15 to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	,,	15 to	300

JEWELLERY—A large selection.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF,

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the Times, Engineer, Daily Telegraph, Pall Mall Gazette, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address.

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS,	SHINGLE ROOFS,
RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS,
BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS,	LAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK,

One Coat is sufficient of
GRIFFITHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool, or
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay Agents.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO

The Admiralty, Board of Works, Austrian Lloyd's, Woolwich Arsenal, Cunard Company, London and North Western and Great Western Railway Companies,

FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIVERPOOL,
IN ALL COLOURS,

Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. Lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.,

Cured by the Petrifying Liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For Particulars and Testimonials apply to the

SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.

Agents for Bombay ....WHEATLEY & Co.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that, within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dos Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN MUIRHEAD has CEASED to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

G. NICOLL & Co.

30, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st October 1873.

TIGERS, TIGERS, or any kind of WILD ANIMALS, WANTED to PURCHASE.

JAMRACH & CROSS,
Adelphi Hotel, Bombay.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the WUDWAN STATION COTTON MARKET will be OPENED to the PUBLIC on the 3rd NOVEMBER next. The Opening Ceremony will take place in the Market itself at 7 A.M. All interested are invited to attend. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application to KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, Esquire, Deputy Assistant, Jhalawar Prant, and ex Officio Honorary Secretary to the General Committee.

H. L. NUTT, Captain,
Acting 2nd Assistant Political Agent in charge Jhalawar Prant, Kattywar, and President General Committee.

Wudwan Station, 22nd September 1873.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 3rd of October 1873, at 4-30 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Public Accountants and Auditors, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of appointing an AUDITOR [illegible]

By Order, [illegible]

ALFRED SWIFT, Secretary.

No. 1, Albion Place, Byculla, 25th Sept. 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

F. ROWLAND,
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER.

LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
AWARDED TO
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots... ... ...Rs. 11
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots... ... ... ,, 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots ... ... ,, 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than any other House.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

GUNGA RAM & Co.,
TENT MANUFACTURERS,
FUTTEHGURH.

A REVISED LIST OF THE PRICES OF TENTS, &c., MADE AT THE MANUFACTORY OF
GUNGA RAM & CO.

DOUBLE-POLED TENTS of 4 cloths throughout and 4 feet verandahs, complete with carnats, chicks, purdahs, gunny bags, pins and mallets, as follows :—

No. 1, 30 feet by 18 feet, ...Rs. 771
,, 2, 28 do. by 16 do., ... ,, 695
,, 3, 26 do. by 16 do., ... ,, 617
,, 4, 24 do. by 14 do., ... ,, 601

Single-poled Tents of 4 cloths throughout, and 4 feet verandahs, complete as above, viz :—

No 5, 20 feet square, ...Rs. 650
,, 6, 18 do. do., ... ,, 575
,, 7, 16 do. do., ... ,, 461
,, 8, 14 do. do., ... ,, 446

Hill Tents of 4 cloths, in kanat and top, and 3 cloths in sachans, complete as above, viz :—

No. 9, 14 feet square with 2 sachans, ...Rs. 275
,, 10, 13 do., do. with 2 ditto .... ,, [illegible]
,, 11, 12 do., do. with 2 ditto .... ,, [illegible]

Routee of 5 cloths in top, and 4 cloths in kanats, complete as above, viz :—

No. 12, 14 do. by 14 do., ...Rs. 210
,, 13, 12 do. square .... ,, 200

Swiss Cottage Tents, double fly and circular sachans, all the four enclosed with one kanat 6 feet high in back, and 2 rooms, complete as above, viz :—

No. 14, 14 feet square ....Rs. 325
,, 15, 12 do. do. .... ,, 300

Swiss Pall 12 by 12 feet, with 4 feet kanat high .... ,, 130

Sleeping Pals, 4 cloth throughout, complete :—

No. 17, 10 feet by 12 feet ....Rs. 90
,, 18, 10 do. square .... ,, 75
,, 19, Sepoys' Pals, 15 by 16 feet (4 cloths) .... ,, 61
,, 20, ditto 12 by 14 do. (3 do.) .... ,, 55

SHAMIANAS.

No. 21, 24 feet square with 8 wooden poles, complete as above, viz :— ....Rs. 475
,, 22, 18 ditto with 8 ditto poles .... ,, 300
,, 23, 12 ditto with 4 ditto .... ,, 210
,, 24, Necessary Tent, 4½ feet.......... ,, 25
,, 25, Divis on Curtain .... ,, 32
,, 26, Glazed Doors, with boxes for packing, each.......... ,, 20
,, 27, Shutrungies of best material, 13 annas per yard.

Our Firm has been established since the year 1864.

P.S.—It is further to be shown at the bottom of the list that a new Firm has been established under the name of Gunga Ram at Indore, Camp Mhow.

Apply to

GUNGA RAM & Co.,
Tent-Makers, Futtehgurh.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR OCTOBER 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
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China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
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Irrawady Flotilla.
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Routes by Steamers.
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List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
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Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay..........Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad..........Kellner & Co.
Alexandria..........D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore..........."Spectator" Office.
Calcutta..........Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee.........."Sindian" Press.
London..........G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras..........Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran..........Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund.........."Observer" Office.
Poona..........Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Ho[illegible]
Umballa..........Railway Refreshment Rooms.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND COMPANY,
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.
(Next to Sassoon's Buildings.)
FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDAL—BOMBAY EXHIBITION, 1869.

INVITE the attention of the Public to their large STOCK of every description of FURNITURE for Drawing Rooms, Dining Rooms, Offices, Libraries, Billiard Rooms, Durbars, Churches, Messes, Clubs, Camps, &c., &c., &c.

Punkas of every description, of the most admired patterns for [illegible] Rooms.

An Illustrated Catalogue, containing upwards of 300 designs, to be had on application.

DESCHAMPS & Co. have [illegible] Billiard Tables, Ivory Balls, Fool and Pyramid Balls, Billiard Cloth of the best description, spare Cues, [illegible] Cushions, [illegible] &c., [illegible] Brand [illegible] of different kind, [illegible]

[illegible]

DESCHAMPS and Co. have a large collection of Brussel and Velvet Pile Carpets, with borders to match, from Rs. 3 to Rs. [illegible] per yard.

The large patronage DESCHAMPS and Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished their Manufactory the Government House of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajahs of [illegible] and Vizianagram, &c. &c., makes them hope for a continuance of it for their new Establishment in this Presidency.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable
COUNTERFEITS
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market
the
Public are hereby Cautioned
against
PURCHASING THE SAME.
They are not only useless as a Perfume,
but
Very injurious to the health.
The well-known Richness and Delicacy
of
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER
Is in itself sufficient to maintain its ascendancy over all other Perfumes.
It should be purchased only from
RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS
Asking for the
GENUINE
MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.
Messrs. LAN[illegible]
WHOLESAL[illegible]
NE[illegible]

ROWLAND [illegible]
SADDLERY AND HARNESS [illegible]
19, MEADOW STREET AN[illegible]
BOMB[illegible]

Every description of SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CL[illegible] ING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on [illegible] Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be [illegible] MITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, [illegible]

IMPORTANT NOTI[illegible]

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & C[illegible] and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. [illegible] MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GRO[illegible]

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for [illegible] at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT ... ..Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz.	qts.
Liebfrauenmilch	,, 20	,,	,,
Steinwein	,, 20	,,	,,
Rudesheimer	,, 24	,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 30	,,	,,
Hochheimer Victoria Berg ...	,, 30	,,	,,

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz.	qts.
Chateau de Fran[illegible]	,, 14	,,	,,
Vray Canon	,, 15-8	,,	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,	,,
Chateau Lafite	,, 28	,,	,,

VERMOUTH.

Vermouth .. ..Rs. 12 per doz. qts.

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each.

The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen.

10 Per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amore Secco ...(Still)	Rs. 12	per doz.	qts.
Brachetto	,, 12	,,	,,
Barolo	,, 12	,,	,,
Nebiolo	,, 12	,,	,,

BRANDIES.

Tricoche & Co., 1866	Rs. 16	per doz.	qts.
Ditto 1865	,, 17	,,	,,
G. Martineau	,, 18	,,	,,
Planchy Frères & Co.'s... ...	,, 18	,,	,,
H. and C. Balaresque	,, 18	,,	,,

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF A SHIPMENT OF
TH. BICHE LATOUR'S
CELEBRATED
BRANDIES,
AT REDUCED RATES.

WHITE LABEL.	GREEN LABEL.
Rs. 18 per dozen.	Rs. 20 per dozen.

CASH ON DELIVERY.

USUAL SELLING PRICE.

Rs. 24 per dozen. Rs. 27 per dozen.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL SHIPMENT OF EXCELLENT
CHAMPAGNE,
"SILLERY MOUSSEAUX."
Rs. 25 PER DOZEN.
CASH ON DELIVERY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL SHIPMENT OF
SHERRY,
(XEREZ),
Rs. 15 PER DOZEN.
CASH ON DELIVERY.

BEST CHAMPAGNE,
"GRAND VIN DE CABINET."
SLIGHTLY ULLAGED.
Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.
SLIGHTLY ULLAGED.
Rs. 9 PER DOZEN.

CANDLES.
CLEARANCE SALE OF A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
SALOON AND CARRIAGE CANDLES,
IN CASES OF 30 PACKETS,
AT SIX ANNAS PER PACKET.
CASH ON DELIVERY.

TOYS.
A FEW CASES OF TOYS,
AT NINE ANNAS PER SHILLING.
INVOICES FOR INSPECTION,
CASH ON DELIVERY.

J. NEUBERG.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 2nd October.

Exchange on London is firm at our quotations, and a fair amount of business has been done. Government Securities are very quiet, and quotations are only nominal.

[illegible] 1s. 10 13/16d. to 7/8d.
[illegible] 11d.
[illegible] 1⅛d.
[illegible]
[illegible] 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 10 11/32d.
[illegible] days' sight. 80½ to 5/16.
[illegible] demand .... 100½ to 100 3/16.
[illegible] 99¾
[illegible] demand 99 15/16
[illegible] days' sight. 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible] 106¾
[illegible] 106 3/8
[illegible] 108¾
[illegible] Loan) ... 108
[illegible] 108½
[illegible] 108½
[illegible] 100
[illegible] 103

against the [illegible] The amount of [illegible] uden was 300,000 [illegible] this sum con[illegible]

[illegible] per cent
[illegible] 6½
[illegible] 6½
[illegible] 7½
[illegible] 6½
Do. [illegible] 6½
Do. [illegible] 7½
[illegible] 6½
[illegible] 6½

PRICES OF BULLION.

[illegible] 107½ to 107¾

FREIGHT RATES.

THURSDAY, 2nd October.

No great doing. Rates for measurement goods nominal.

London [illegible] No ships.
Liverpool [illegible] £2 5s. 0d. [illegible]
[illegible] £2 0s. 0d.
[illegible] £1 10s. 0d.
[illegible] £1 17s. 6d.
Havre [illegible] No ships.
Overland Steamers—
London [illegible] £2 [illegible]
[illegible] £2 [illegible]
Trieste [illegible] £2 [illegible]
Liverpool [illegible] £2 [illegible]
Marseilles [illegible] £2 [illegible]
[illegible] £2 [illegible]
[illegible] £2 12s. 6d.
China [illegible] Rs. 20 to 30 [illegible]
Coasting Ships
Colombo [illegible] Salt [illegible]
Calcutta to Bombay [illegible]
Mauritius [illegible] No [illegible]

BOMBAY BILL AND SHARE LIST.

THURSDAY, 2nd October.

Enquiries for Spining shares in general. Other shares [illegible]

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value of each	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra [illegible]	91
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,415
10,000	500	all	12 pct	Do. of Bombay New	760
1,000	500	100	12 pct	Do. 2nd [illegible]	262½
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do. of Madras	1,12[illegible]
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	45½ n.
40,000	200	all	3½ pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
60,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	121 xd
[illegible]00	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	4[illegible]5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 0 0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consol. dated Stock	228
	£20	10 0 17	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
	£20	40 10 2	do.	Ditto	
	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
	£18	18 6 1	d.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

[illegible]	3,000	all	Rs. 62	Colaba Land Co.	1,355
[illegible]	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	87
[illegible]	2,000	2,000	80p.s.	Mazagon Land	810
[illegible]	1,0[illegible]	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	5,000	2,500	100 p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
[illegible]	2,000	1,100	150 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	870
[illegible]	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	509
[illegible]	[illegible]	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	218
[illegible]	12,000	11,000	400 pe.	Apollo Press Co.	6,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	[illegible]	Do. New	225
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	100 p.	Broach Cotton Co.	750
[illegible]	1,500	[illegible]		Carwar Company	1,700
[illegible]	1,5[illegible]	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,400
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	25 p.	East India Press Co.	2,700
[illegible]	5,000	all	350	Fort Press Co.	5,600
[illegible]	2,000	1,500	75 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
[illegible]	[illegible]	all	70 p.	French Press Co.	710
[illegible]	[illegible]	5,000	225 p.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,007
[illegible]	5,000	1,467	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	800
[illegible]	400	350	42½ p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	615
[illegible]	2,500	all	125 p.	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
[illegible]	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
[illegible]	850	750	135 p.	Scinde Press Co.	565
[illegible]	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
166	850	all	80 p.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
420	1,000	all	80 p.	Volkart United Press Co.	850 xd

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	4,200	all	112½*	Alexandra Spinning	1,370
[illegible]	2,000	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,065
[illegible]	2,000	all	60*	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
[illegible]	1,000	all		Bombay United	1,225
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	255
2,000	2,000	all	50p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,605
750	7,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,155
2,500	1,000	all	75 p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,835 xd
200	1,000	[illegible]	100p.s.	Morarjee Spinning	1,235 xd
[illegible]	2,500	all	150p.s.	Oriental	3,425
600	2,500	400	200p.s.	Royal	1,950
500	1,000	all		Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASERS.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no remarkable change to report in the state of the market, and prices remain well maintained. The demand for the interior has since a day or two become less active, but there is no alteration in prices in the bazaar. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms :—

1,500 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4 3 0
500 " "	40 in. 39 yds.	6 lbs.	"	4 0 0
500 " "	40 in. 39 yds.	6 lbs.	"	4 4 0
500 " "	45 in. 39 yds.	6 lbs.	"	4 5 0
750 " "	40 in. 39 yds.	8½ lbs.	"	5 11 0
1,000 " T. Cloth	32 in. 24 yds.	6 lbs.	"	3 7 0
500 " "	32 in. 24 yds.	6 lbs.	"	3 10 3
2,400 " Madapol.	32 in. 24 yds.	3 lbs.	"	2 2 6

COTTON.

The public telegrams of the 1st instant report the Liverpool market as closing firm, and the London Market steady, with Surats quiet and unchanged. Fair Dhollerah still continued to be quoted at 6d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 6¼d., and Broach at 7d. Sales of the day are given at 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 were Surats. The receipts at Liverpool amount to 9,000 bales, and those at U. S. ports at 11,000. An active demand for money continues, the amount withdrawn from the Bank of England on the day being about £139,000. Stocks are, however, said to be recovering. The cotton market here closed quiet, the business done, purely on European account, being about 200 candies only. The following are our closing quotations :—

Dhollera & Bhownuggur .... Rs. 192 to Rs. 194
Broach M. G. .... " 198 to " 205
Oomrawuttee .... " 193 to " 195
Akote .... " 198 to " 200
Hinganghaut .... " 213 to " 215
Sawginned .... " 200 to " 201
Compta & Vingorla .... " 182 to " 184

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

180 candies Kirkee (with selection) .... Rs. 200
25 " Bhoroc .... " 187½
25 " Bhownugger .... " 194½

YARNS.

The market continues very dull, and there is almost nothing doing from first hands. Coloured and Turkey Red Yarns are steady, and a small business is doing at current values. The demand for most counts of local manufactured Yarns is very active, and prices continue to rule in favour of sellers. The following sales were yesterday effected by English firms :—

2,000 lbs. Turkey Red Twist No. 40's at 24½ as. per lb.
3,000 lbs. " " 40's at 27¼ " "

METALS.

The market is firm, but there is almost no business doing on account of the higher prices asked by holders.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Penang (s)	Cotton	Kurrachee, Sept. 29.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Keerata Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin and Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Barque Tramere, Ellis, to Rangoon.
Barque Magdala, Black, to Rangoon.
Steamer Mula, to Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.
29 Hydhoe .... Mauritius.
Hindoo .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2nd October.

From Liverpool.

Corinna,s, 3 cases iron lamp posts, James H Latimer. Muriel,s, 550 drums linseed oil and 6 bales pump hides, Heptoola Allibhoy & Co; 66 packages glassware, Soolamanjee Rustbaly.

From London.

Timor,s, 25 bottles quicksilver Tyjpall Cumu; 150 cases window glasses, Faramjly Mohedjee.

From Bordeaux.

Esperance, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

From New York.

Victor, 199 cases tobacco, Tharia Topun.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2nd October.

For Liverpool.

Shapoor, 1,603 bags linseed, Samjee Veerjee; 600 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co; 57 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott & Co; 150 bundles coir yarn, Callianjee Premjee.

Muriel,s, 7 bales hides, Rahmoolbhoy Rusoolbhoy; 300 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co; 100 bags wheat and 37 bales wool, Goculdass Hurjeewan; 102 packages wet dates, Suchoo Kakkey.

Behar,s, 18 bales cotton, Hurgoolass Gangjee; 92 bales wool, H Nanjee; 29 bales wool, Narotumdass Nanabhoy.

Tebe,s, 138 bales cotton, Goculdass Madhowjee & Co; 40 bales cotton, Hurreedass Gangjee; 550 bags linseed, Poosoo Valrsey; 200 bales cotton, R L King & Co; 40 bales cotton, Luckomsey Velljee; 44 bales cotton, Rowjee Prugjee.

For London

Behar,s, 2 cases shawls, Petaldass Bunseedhur; 33 cases dye stuff, Peter F Rodrigues; 15 bales silk, Bebrend Brothers; 47 pieces E teeth, Khakeebhoy Vallybhoy.

For Trieste.

Tebe,s, 179 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co; 2 bales skins, Bell, Branderburg & Co.

For Havre.

Behar,s, 50 bales cotton, Vurdbman Poonsee & Co.

For Hongkong.

Zambesi, s, 6 bundles ivory, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 69 cats sandalwood, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pacha; 10 packages almond, 29 sharkfins, and 9 bales fishmaws, Gowabhoy Somjee; 28 bundles bhoosbole, S N Talatee; 27 bales cotton, Samermull Shobagmull; 186 bales cotton, N B Mody & Co; 16 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail & Co; 83 bales cotton, H A Noor Mahomed; 5½ chests opium, Nursey Kessowjee & Co; 26 bales cotton, Ramdass Khimjee & Co; 45 chests opium, N J Abraham; 7 chests opium, Palonjee Framjee; 10 bags sandlum, Abdoolabhoy Moman; 110 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 101½ chests opium, David Sassoon Co; 209 bundles sharkfins, Lucha Dewjee.

For Shanghai.

Zambesi,s, 3 chests opium, Gcolraj Sungance; 4½ chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 1.

Eales, Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mehidpore.

Orpen, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—October 1.

Cruickshank, Captain, Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.

October 2.

Erskine, Captain, 1st Lancers, on duty, to Lucknow.

Hawkes, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

Roberts, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, on leave, to Mhow.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 29th September, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave :—

D-R H A—Lieut F H French, from 14th to 30th Sept 1873, privilege leave.

3rd Hussars—Capt H P Dent, for 15 days, from the 8th October 1873, in extension of privilege leave.

The Officer Commanding 68th Light Infantry has permission to despatch insane soldier [illegible] to the Lunatic Asylum, Bombay, under a suitable escort.

The unexpired portion of the imprisonment awarded to Private David Walsh, 83rd Foot, by sentence of a District Court Martial, dated 9th Oct 1872, is remitted, the prisoner to be released from confinement and return to his duty.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, October 2.

Military Department.

Capt G C Hogg, Adjt, Poona Horse, is allowed furlough to Europe for four months, from date of departure in the current [illegible] under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

[illegible] W Wetherall, S C, Adjt, 22nd Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

[illegible] G Moll Farquharson, S C, Second in Comd, 26th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt C J A Yates, Infy, Genl List, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, of which 216 days are under Rule 13, and the remainder under Rule 14.

Capt T H T Chalon, 3rd Regt Madras L C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Surgeon-Major A W G Adey are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the General Department.

The following appointments are made :—

Major A Wardrop, S C, O ffg Asst Adjt Genl, Poona Division to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of the Army, vice Colonel Carnegy, proceeding on furlough. Major Wardrop to continue to officiate in the Poona Division as a temporary measure.

Lieut-Col E A Green, S C, Wing Officer, 22nd Regt N I, to officiate as Asst Adjt Genl of the Army till relieved by Major Wardrop.

Surg-Maj A Ferguson, M D, Madras Medical Est, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Government of his own Presidency.

The services of Surg H P Roberts are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The services of Lieut C J Dickson, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Capt (Bt Maj) S W O Stevens, Cadre, 2nd Regt L C, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, from date of departure in Nov next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The furlough to Europe granted to Surg-Maj T B Beatty, M D, by G O No 488 of 1st July last, is to have effect from the date of departure in December next.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieut-Col G F Hogg, Capt G L Warden and Lieut W J Le-Breton.

Lieut-Col J L Sheppard has been granted 6 months extension of leave on medical certificate.

Political Department.

Mr E T Candy, C S, has been appointed to act as Junl Asst to the Political Agent, Kattywar, until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the nomination by the Chiefs of Kattywar of Capt G E Hancock, S C, as Supt of Surveys under the Rajasthnik Court in that Province.

Capt H L Nutt, S C, is appointed substantive, pro tem Asst Political Agent, Mahi Kanta, in place of Capt Hancock, continuing to act as second Asst Political Agent in Kattywar.

Judicial Department.

Munshi Vishnu Sing Atmaram, Head Moonshi in the Office of the Muktiarkur of Mirpoor Khas, in the District of Hyderabad, is appointed to be a Mag of the third class under sec 37 of Act X of 1872.

Mr. E. Hosking to act as Asst. Judge and Session Judge of Sattara until further orders.

Revenue Department.

Mr G Macleod to act as Asst Collr of Customs, Kurrachee, from the date on which Mr H V S FitzGerald, Supy Depy Collr in Sind, rejoins his appointment from sick furlough.

Mr G W Anderson, First Asst Collr, Broach, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 1st Nov next.

Mr S W Tyndall, Depy Collr in Sind, was allowed subsidiary leave up to 18th Nov 1871, instead of the 17th idem, as published in Govt Notification dated 30th July 1872.

General Department.

Surg H P Roberts is permitted to resign his appointment as Actg Asst Surg, European Genl Hospital, Bombay, and his services are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Surg W McConaghy was appointed Actg. Civil Surg, Surat, from the 1st August 1873, as a temporary measure, and until further orders.

Surg-Maj A W G Adey to be Actg Civil Surg, Surat, during Dr Asher's absence, or until further orders.

Financial Department.

H M's Secretary of State for India has permitted Mr. J G White, Collr of Broach, to return to his duty with n the period of his leave.

Public Works Department.

Lieut. H H Settle, R E, Asst. Eng, Second Grade, passed, on the 20th Sept 1873, an examination in the Marathee language according to the test prescribed in the Public Works Code, Chapter D.

Mr. H N C Cloete received charge of the Office of the Ex Eng, Ahmedabad, from Lieut Col J G T Griffith, R E, on the forenoon on the 15th Sept 1873.

Educational Department.

Mr W Webb, Bar. leter-at-Law, assumed charge of his appointment as Actg. Professor of Law at the Govt Law School on the 13th ult, before office hours.

Rao Saheb Mohonlal Ranchordas, Depy Education Inspr, Surat Sub-Division, has been allowed six weeks' privilege leave of absence.

Ecclesiastical Department.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of Act XV of 1872 is hereby given to the Rev George Bowen, Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Rev A L Onslow, B A, having returned from furlough, is appointed to act as Chaplain of Neemuch, visiting Codeypoor.

Railway Department.

Capt E L Marryatt, R E, to act as Depy Consulting Engr for Railways, from the 20th Sept 1873 till the return of Capt T F Dowden, R E, from privilege leave, or till further orders.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 6	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	" 18	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	" 7	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 6	5-30 P.M.	6.30 P.M.
Zanzibar	" 27	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 5 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below through Trieste is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 6	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	7 4	6 0

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the Bombay Gazette both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary is now similar to that of the Pall Mall Budget. Residents in distant parts of India will find the Gazette Summary a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official Gazettes; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

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The Bombay Price Current is published Weekly at the Bombay Gazette Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .... Rs 10 0
Per Copy .... " 0 4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

Residents of Poona may obtain the Bombay Gazette DAILY at Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, or Messrs. Phillips & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the Indian Edition of the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily Bombay Gazette.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BIRTHS.

BALDREY—September 27th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Robert Baldrey, of a daughter.

BYRON—September 25th, at Madras, the wife of G R Byron, Esq., of a son, premature, who survived his birth only 10 hours.

HILL—September 24th, at Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon H. W. Hill, Bengal Army, of a daughter (still-born.)

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the [illegible]

The Daily "Bombay Gazette," and the "Bombay Gazette Overland Summary," are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1873.

Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, the last mail informs us, is once more an aspirant for Parliamentary honours, and has been soft-soaping the voters of Horsham and asking them to replant him in what he chooses to term his "own seat." Accustomed for five years to be the Satrap of the Western Presidency, and clothing himself with the powers of a Tetrarch, he became used to office, publicity, and prodigality. Was it likely that he could revert to what he once was? The gilded saloons of Gunesh Khind which cost the half-starved cultivators of this Presidency such a fabulous sum, the half-made road to Mahableshwur from Mhar which never will be finished, and which if completed will only be used by the bashaws who dance round His Excellency the Governor and his Council, and which also cost the tax-payers so largely, were however not alluded to during the short time that His ex-Excellency tried his powers of oratory on the Sussex voters. Our late Draco avoided telling his hearers what he considered was the chief service he rendered to this country during the five unprofitable years of ryot vassalage under his rule. He also wisely avoided telling the electors what was the general opinion here regarding his administration and his distribution of the public patronage. The memory of the good that men do in their lives oftentimes lives after them we are told; but we also may affirm with the same author, that the evil which they do is not interred with their bones. If we could believe that all the mischief which Sir Seymour Fitzgerald did during his period of office would for ever stop now that he is not in a position to do any more evil, we might almost forgive him for all his unjust acts and for many of his gross follies. But the effects of his policy remain, and the satellites who got rich appointments from him by the aid of favour still crowd the chairs and avenues of public institutions. The cry of the day is, "Down with the Gladstone Cabinet!" To the ears of many the bow-wow of the English fox-hound is not sweeter music than the political shout which is now shaking the seats of many professing Liberals. But we think our late Governor is turning the Conservative watchwords to his own personal ends. It is true he is supposed to be a disciple of Disraeli, and it is well known what that great statesman has done for his protégé. To be just, we must not forget that Sir Seymour also did much for his chieftain. Was he not the man who was always put up to talk during dinner hours? When a whip had to be made and the clubs required to be emptied, and the House filled, was not Irish Fitzgerald always put upon his legs, or, as O'Connell would have said, planted on the floor of the House to talk against time to give the hansoms a chance of wheeling down from Belgravia or the opera enough old Tories to swamp a Radical measure, or carry through a Church and State Bill? Yes, he did good service enough, in that way; and blarney seldom ever gained such a handsome reward as a five years reign as a Governor with a princely salary. But we decline to allow him to go into Parliament under false pretences. He knows almost nothing of India, and made bad use of the little knowledge he picked up between Mahableshwar, Poona, and Bombay. If the electors of Horsham vote for him because they think he will do their neighbourhood good, well then we shall say nothing. But we object to his being put forward as a man able to cope with Eastern difficulties or possessed of an intimate knowledge of the wants, habits, and political plans of India and its Government. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald did not act the Conservative in Bombay, and his party at home ought to be made aware of the fact. We often wondered what his real political faith actually was. If a man may be judged by his choice of daily companions, we saw enough of the class of his associates here to know that they were hangers-on who admired a Bright or a Beales far more than a Derby or a Salisbury. Once our late Governor had broken off the yoke attendant on being near his Parliament party and had reached India, he uncorked all his own peculiar proclivities. With him promises resembled pie-crusts and were too often cruelly ignored, denied, or evaded. Such conduct is not Conservative. Have we not in this Presidency many men who did good service to the State, and yet did we not see them for five years cruelly left out in the cold and their claims passed over? Were not the flood gates of public wrath and honest displeasure once or twice very widely opened when high and honourable men were publicly damned and personally insulted for mistakes which arose in misconception, on account of an existing rotten, and we admit blameable, system, but for which others were responsible? Is then this the man whom the Tories of Horsham will delight to honour? We trust that some high born man will dispute with him the suffrages of those voters whom he now addresses in all the coaxing tones of an experienced self-taught courtier. We shall be glad to hear that some stout-hearted old Indian goes down to Horsham and begs leave to gibbet the weak points of this great Indian failure, for in the absence of a speech or information from some one who knows the career of Sir Seymour in India he is very likely to succeed in his canvas, as graceful manners and easy speech, which he possesses in an eminent degree, go a long way in the beer houses of Sussex.

We notice that in recent books, giving the origin of families and mentioning their ancestral acres, the name of our ex-Governor now appears. We know Sir Seymour is ambitious, and probably he may dream, should he be elected for Horsham, of jumping from the Lower House up to the lofty halls where sit the noble host of Peers. How he would be received there may be a matter of [illegible] would be less likely to injure public interests amongst the Lords than he might in the great assembly of the people. There are places wherein Sir Seymour might be made useful, and we should be glad to see his abilities for certain special posts properly recognized. But we do not want him in a new Tory Cabinet, the qualification for which is a seat in the House of Commons. When he was more youthful we believe he did good service in a subordinate position in the Emigration Office, and there must be many similar posts to which he might be appointed if his old leader returns to office. But he was then only plain Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, and not much known in London or other society. Ruling the obsequious natives, and receiving the obeisance of white men in India has quite altered the early views of our late Governor, and his aspirations are higher than when he was seated upon a three-legged stool, and when no one knew which county in Ireland he claimed to be a son. He now wants a "seat," he tells the farmers of Horsham—"my seat" he calls it—and he asks them to tell the hon'ble member who represents that place, and whom he regards as a mere squatter, to jump off, that he may glide into Parliament. If a man takes his seat in a railway carriage, he tells us, he orders the guard to turn him out, and he passes the same order to the freeholders of Horsham, on the strength of owning a residence and a few green houses which the liberality of a high and deceased testator enabled him to purchase. It is to be hoped that he will not follow Lord Dundreary's example, and throw his opponent on the ground and kill him outright ! ! ! There is a savour of presumption and arrogance and an assertion of self in the address which does not sit easily on the candidate.

In looking at the entire career of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in Bombay we are bound to confess that his administration may be described as that of a decidedly negative style of governing. Even his best friends who say he did no harm have never dared to allege the he did any good. He came to Bombay at a bad time when Banks were smashing, and Liverpool Houses with their local agencies here were compromising their liabilities. But his vanity made him lightly regard large expenditure and expensive commercial insolvency. The Abyssinian War and its huge bill stands up as a monument of his reckless statesmanship in war preparation—an enormous army, an over-grown staff, and [illegible] idle camp followers were sent at his advice to Magdalla, when half the number would have sufficed. Indeed, one or two able and well known military officers of this Presidency were willing to make the venture with about a tenth of the force that the Fitzgerald wisdom ordered into the field. The Expedition turned out almost a bloodless success, and our ex-Governor claimed the merit of the enterprise, and if he could we fear he would have robbed the great Lord Napier of the praise he justly received for his admirable Commissariat, Quarter Master General, and Transport arrangements. He was often away, we believe, at the Hills when questions of great moment about this war were pressing heavily on the Executive Officers of this Garrison. The Elphinstone Estate purchase and its loss remain, too, as a slur upon his ability to deal with the local politics of Bombay, and we most unhesitatingly declare that a man who failed to master the details of common municipal matters in a native city would be likely to be found wholly unsuited to legislate upon the grand and imperial issues which are nightly placed before the Senators of England. We regard Sir Seymour Fitzgerald an over-rated man, and the Bombay public have awoke to the fact, which Horsham may yet find out. Finally, we would point out that the would-be statesman has left no legislative enactments of any great value behind him to mark the wisdom or the benefit of a rule which has ceased, and which will not live in British Indian history.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

Mr. PLIMSOLL'S COMMISSION.

FRANCE.

AMERICA.

LONDON, 1st October.

Mr. Plimsoll's Royal Commission has issued its preliminary report. The Commission rather deprecates any interference in the shipping trade.

Obituary.—General Charles Crauford Hay, General Lawrence Fyler.

LONDON, 2nd October.

Obituary.—Sir Edwin Landseer.

PARIS, 2nd October.

M. Gambetta in a speech at Perigueux declared that the Republic is inseparable from France. Government has suspended the Deputy Mayor for allowing the speech.

NEW YORK, 1st October.

The American and British frigates are leaving San Francisco for Honolulu in consequence of the expected death of King Lunalilo.

The Banks at Chicago have resumed payments.

NEW YORK, 2nd October.

The American Treasury is depositing currency at Orleans and Charleston to assist the movement of cotton.

LONDON, 1st October, Apr.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm Surats steady, and the London Cotton Market closed steady.

Fair Dhollera 6d.
Money is in active demand.
The Stock Markets are recovering.
The sum of £139,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.
Bar Silver .... 59½.

At the Periodical Biddings for Government Bills on India to-day the following allotments were made :—£449,000 to Calcutta, £250,000 to Bombay, £1,000 to Madras. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 10½d. received 19 per cent. and on Bombay at the same rate 50 per cent. The average rates of allotment were as follow :—On Calcutta 22·25, on Bombay 22·25.

A special telegram from Simla informs us, that Dr. J. Robb, Bombay Medical Service, and doing general duty at Poona, is appointed Civil Surgeon of Zanzibar, vice Dr. Kirk.

It is said that a firm in Bordeaux, intends running a regular line of steamers between Bordeaux, the Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, and Calcutta, the first of which, the steamer Precurseur is to start early in November.

The North-West Herald says that Mr. Daukes, at present Assistant Secretary to Government N. W. P., will be appointed Assistant Settlement Officer at Banda, where settlement operations are to commence next cold season.

A shock of earthquake was felt at Lahore on the night of the 29th ultimo, accompanied, it is stated, by a heavy rumbling sound like that of a train in motion, and which continued for only a few seconds, passing from east to west. The Pioneer suggests that it was probably a polite terrestrial welcome to the Mooltan meteor.

We quote the Indian Daily News :—"When Sir James Graham, as Secretary of State, gratified his laudable curiosity by peeping into letters in transit through the Post Office, it was a common thing to write, along with the address, an injunction to the effect that the letter was "not to be Grahamed." Probably it is in imitation of this that a contemporary heads a paragraph on a postal abstraction—"Hogging" a letter."

Those who read the article on the spelling of Indian names in Wednesday's Indian Statesman would see how grievously the writer has confounded uniformity in system with uniformity of spelling—the latter an imperative requirement, the former an impossibility as far as English is employed. We have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the clearest expositions of this subject of transliteration which has appeared in print. It will be found among our extracts.

The Paper and Printing Trades Journal has read of what promises to be the biggest book in the world. "It is now in process of manufacture in Paris, and will contain the names of all the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine who have formally proclaimed their wish to remain French subjects. The list is said to comprise 380,000 names. One hundred and twenty-five compositors have been employed on the work during the last three months; it is printing on seven presses and the volume will include 13,163 pages."

The Agra paper says that a Mr Lavelle has applied to Government for the right of digging coal and gold in the Kolar District. "Mr. Lavelle has made a few private attempts by boring, &c., and has been successful in obtaining gold-dust, quartz, and coal. He believes that with proper labour and care he is likely to discover fruitful veins in the Baitmangalam Talook. He is to have the right of mining on payment of the usual royalty. An attempt of this kind was made a few years ago, but was not successful."

Two of the Edinburgh students, Miss Dakins and Miss Bovell, have recently transferred their seat of study to Paris, where they have been allowed to count their previous lectures as if taken at the Paris Faculty, and have been admitted to the usual examinations in due course. Miss Dakins has thus passed her first professional examination, and Miss Bovell her third. The Paris Faculty require five examinations prior to conferring the degree of M. D. The ladies have all passed with very good notes, Mrs. Ella Lawson and Miss Bovell receiving the note *bien satisfait.*

The Bengal Times thus apologizes for depriving its readers of two issues of that powerful organ :—Like the late Emperor of the French, we must yield to the inexorable logic of facts. It is a fact that our printing establishment is composed entirely of Hindoos, who, since the Dacca News was first started, have had their annual poojah holiday for a week. The usual petition has been submitted, and in accordance thereto, we close office this evening, and re open on Monday, the 6th proximo. Our readers, we hope, will be good enough to excuse our appearance for a couple of issues.

American honour is certainly of a most peculiar raciness. Its essential element appears to be unexpectedness. Who but one of that quaint, witted nation would have turned a tragical matter in such a light as this :—"A correspondent of a trans-Atlantic journal interviews Captain Jack, the Modoc chief, just as the manacles had been placed upon hands that would in former times have been immortalised in stirring ballads. Does the captive outlaw strike our friend as a subject of this sort? Far from it; he turns away with the simple remark that 'he thinks it a pity Captain Jack had not been washed before he was ironed!'"

A recent border fight is thus described by the Peshawur correspondent of the Lahore paper :—Daood Khan, the Mallik of Charbund, a village about six miles from Swat, with a body of 50 matchlock men and 20 sowars, surprised and attacked the village of Gurhee, a village about 20 miles from Charbund (with the headman of which, Futteh-oolla Khan, there had been a long-standing feud), and carried away a quantity of plunder and several women. Futteh-oolla Khan, however, determined to make reprisals, hastened after him, and an engagement ensued, in which several were killed on both sides, and the plundered property was all recovered, but not the women. The Akhoond of Swat has been called upon by the aggressed to interfere, and he has, it is stated, directed Daood Khan to return his prisoners—a request, that the latter does not appear to be inclined to accede to."

A southern journal, says the Pioneer, has lately been amusing its readers with papers on an imaginary "Department of Perpetual Whirls," but there seems to be a branch of the Bengal Secretariat, the purpose and character of which is still more mysterious. Certain documents lately forwarded to this office by the courtesy of the Bengal Government are endorsed "General Department, Miscellaneous Progs." Whether the department of Miscellaneous Prog, is an economical office, devised by the Government at home, to keep a strict account of all broken victuals on which the Secretariat may have a lien, or constituted with a benevolent intention of introducing variety into the generally monotonous diet of the natives of India, are questions among numberless others which will suggest themselves to the reader. That "Progs" is probably an abbreviation for "Proceedings" is a mere commonplace solution of the puzzle which we reject with contempt.

MILITARY ITEMS.

The Standing Medical Committee will assemble to-day at 1 P.M. to examine Lieut-Colonel W. F. A. Coleman, 8th Regiment, Surgeon Major J. C. Knipe, 36th Regiment, Lieut. Colonel R. D. Barrett, 19th Regiment, and such other officers as may appear before it.

The following officers retired from the army by the sale of their commissions during the past month :—Lieut- Col. George H. Pocklington, 18th Regiment; Major the Hon. Augustus H. A. Anson, V.C., Brevet Lieut.-Col., half-pay, late 7th Hussars; Major John Bayley, 16th Lancers; Major A. P. Bowlby, Brevet Lieut.-Col. half-pay, late 14th Regiment; Capt. A. P. Baillie Baillie, half-pay, late 79th Regiment; Capt. Charles V. Hussell, 89th Regiment; Capt. Cecil Edward L. Lyon, 77th Regiment; Capt. Alfred Constable Maxwell, 92d Regiment; Capt. John O'Flanagan, Brevet-Major half-pay, late 9th Regiment; Capt. H. C. Singleton, Brevet-Major, 30th Regiment; Capt. John Edward William Theobald, Marquis of Ormonde, 1st Life Guards; Capt. Holt Waring, 88th Regiment; Capt. William G. Williams, 1st Life Guards; Lieut. Charles G. Bell, 23d Regiment; Lieut. William Wade Brownjohn, 64th Regiment; Lieut. George Budgen, 78th Regiment; Lieut. Thomas Henry Duncombe, half-pay, late 12th Regiment; Lieut. Walter N. Griffiths, 16th Regiment; Lieut. Francis L. H. Harrison, 16th Regiment; Lieut. Reginald Hollingworth, 77th Regiment; Lieut. John Hoskyns, 24th Regiment; Lieut. Clement M. Le-Breton, 5th Regiment; Lieut. Hutchinson Posnett, 1st Regiment; Lieut. Walter M. Scott, 6th Dragoon Guards; Lieut. John N. Still, 25th Regiment; Lieut. Richard Thorold, 10th Hussars.—Times.

OPENING OF THE POONA HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW.

(From our own Correspondent.)

POONA, Wednesday Evening.

Agricultural Shows have had such a good effect in England in improving stock that the idea of introducing them into India was a happy one. I daresay that in the days before their introduction English stock-breeders were much of the same mind as the majority of Indian stock-breeders now are, and were content to allow their animals to grow up and thrive as fate willed it. The influence, however, of Shows all over Britain, from the petty local affair where each competitor knew his antagonist's best exhibit and would beat it in excellence if he could, to splendid institutions like the Royal Agricultural Society in England and the Highland and Agricultural Society in Scotland, marked a new era in the condition of stock, and I suppose that to-day British cattle, taken all round, are the finest in the world. It was statesmanship of an excellent kind which decided that the Cattle Show system which has succeeded so admirably at home in its purpose of improving and beautifying the horse and the denizens of the farmyard should be introduced into India. There is no doubt that in this country where some good specimens of the horse are to be found, and also magnificent cattle, the apathy of the ryot, and the neglect of the Chief or the Prince to encourage the ryot, have done a great deal to hurt Indian cattle of every description; and any change upon the old system of passive, or rather stagnant, and hurtful indifference is to be welcomed with approval. The Poona Annual Cattle Exhibition, which was opened to-day, is not the least important part of the Show system which is now spreading throughout the Presidency, and no one interested in the real welfare of the country can look at the good which the Show has already accomplished, young as it is, without feeling satisfaction. Not only has a desire to produce superior horses and other cattle been stimulated; but the stock-breeders themselves have benefitted in this way, that the spirit of rivalry has drawn them out to a great degree from the petty seclusion in which they were previously contented to live: the ryots, at all events those of them interested in stock-raising, are beginning to know each other—to feel themselves more and more to be active dwellers in the world. And who in these days of regret that the native mofussilites are so dead to political feeling will say that this drawing out of the ryot is not a good thing? Perhaps as Cattle Shows spread, and rivalry among ryots to produce the best description of stock increases, the day may come when the Mofussil Municipalities Bill, which the Hon. Mr. Gibbs is about to carry through the Legislative Council, will be a fierce subject of discussion in every little village community. But after all, my subject is the opening to-day of the Poona Annual Stock Show, and as, if I do not proceed to it quickly, you may say of this communication as Prince Henry said of Falstaff's hotel bills—"O monstrous! but one half-penny worth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!"—I will proceed at once to give you a general description of the Show: a more particular account of it must be reserved for another occasion. I may mention here that the Show this year is much larger, and on the whole better, than it was last year. At the previous Show Sir Phillip Wodehouse expressed the opinion that cattle might usefully be exhibited as well as horses. This year the hint is in bloom, and although pigs are not represented, nor fowls, butter, nor eggs, yet the Show has now a tolerably English air about it.

The Show yard is situated in one of the prettiest parts of Poona, the drive up to the old Horse Artillery Lines, Wanowrie, possessing interest from the beauty of the city, (which seems to spread out from the foot of Wanowrie) and the surrounding hill. There are several entrances to the yard; but the visitor has nothing to fear unless he unfortunately, through the defective arrangements, turns in at the wrong gate, when he is pretty certain to be rudely ordered back by some "buried and oiled Assyrian bull" vested with an office of considerable importance in the management of the Show. Presuming that the visitor is fortunate enough to escape the wrath of this individual, he will be calm enough to enable him to take in the peculiarities of the place at a glance. The yard is a large quadrangle, three sides of which are given over to the accommodation of horses. In a large space in the centre the prize horses are exhibited, and the hunters jumped. In front of one of the sides of the square a number of sheds are erected, and these are filled with bullocks, cows, and sheep. Near the exercising ring there is a tent whence refreshments are dispensed. Sprinkle over the place a number of ladies and gentlemen, the latter chiefly military, and fill in the various sheds and pens with horses, sheep, &c., and you will get a tolerable idea of the appearance of the Show yard at Wanowrie.

Early this morning, when the cattle and horses were arriving, a good deal of confusion prevailed, but in a short time the confusion had subsided enough to enable the judges to commence their task of making awards. The following gentlemen were the judges :—Class 1 to 12—W. H. Havelock, Esq., Colonel James, C.B., Colonel Westropp, Colonel Burrows, Captain Dent, W. Lamb, Esq., and Abdool Rahmon, Esq. Class 13 to 37, and Cattle Classes—Colonel W. Ashburner, Colonel Berthon, Major Probyn, J. H. Hallen, Esq., Major Willoughby, F. Souter, Esq., Captain Currie.

The conditions of the Show were that—

1.—An animal may be entered in every class for which competent, provided entrance fee be paid for each class. But the same animal cannot take more than two prizes.

2.—Animals the property of Government may be exhibited, but cannot take prizes.

3.—Every animal exhibited for prize competition must have a price fixed upon it before the day of exhibition.

4.—Government reserves the right of pre-emption of any animal exhibited, at the price fixed beforehand by the exhibitor.

5.—No prize will be given in any class unless the animals come up to a fair standard of excellence. No second prize will be given in any class unless four animals are exhibited therein, and no third prize unless six are shown.

The principles by which the judges were to be guided in making their selections were stated to be these—

Soundness—Class 1 to 12—Horses and mares for breeding must be free from hereditary disease, but unsoundness the effect of accident and not hereditary will not disqualify.

Classes 13 to 32—Any unsoundness of young stock will disqualify (Class 33 (chargers), must be sound and free from real blemish.

Classes 34 and 35—Horses competing in these must be practically sound, free from serious blemish; the extent to which any blemish or deficiency in soundness shall disqualify being determined in each case by the judges.

Points—In the first 12 classes *blood* is the first and highest consideration; bone and substance second; symmetry third; and temper fourth.

The same applies in a modified degree to young stock, Classes 13 to 32.

In chargers (33) appearance, power, activity, courage with docility, endurance, and hardihood.

In hunters (34) activity, pluck, speed, and fencing.

In hacks (35) easy pleasant action, with perfect safety, are essential. The appearance, temper and style are looked for.

I cannot give you the judges' awards just yet; but I can do so, I think in a few cases. In Class III. (Colonial horses suitable as stallions), the first prize was given to Satellite, who is valued at Rs. 12,000. Satellite's only opponent was to have been Mr. Maitland's Kingcraft, who was withdrawn, however, so that the opportunity of seeing together probably the two handsomest walers in India was lost. In Class IV. (Colonial mares suitable for breeding) the first prize was given to Captain Martin's Castanette; the second to Satanella; and the third to Coquette. In the opinion of many persons Satanella, a very pretty, full-bred mare, should have occupied the place of honour. In Class V. (Arabs suitable as stallions) the first prize was given to Bowleg; the second to Ublan; and the third to Silvertail. It may astonish many people to learn that neither Maharajah nor Shah-in-Shah was placed, while Bowleg was. The latter is badly marked as a rather low-bred looking head, and has no particular beauty in his shape; probably, however, the judges gave him the first pri[illegible] is a strong and thickset horse. [illegible] (Arab galloways and pony stallions) [illegible] placed first; Arab Spirit second; and [illegible] To me it seemed that injustice was sh[illegible] Spirit, in placing him after Jamil, wh[illegible] recommendations are being larger and [illegible] than the well-known little racer [illegible] to get more than was his due in being [illegible] before Major Gaye's Ballomaggal, a nice [illegible] animal indeed. I believe that Mr. [illegible] Waler, Going Mover, well known in the Rotten Row of Bombay, obtained the place of [illegible] among the Colonials fit for chargers. [illegible] these results may not be strictly accurate [illegible] generally speaking I think they are. [illegible] however, the judges and their decisions [illegible] be worth while to take a general look round the yard. To the uncritical observer the [illegible] features in the show were Colonel [illegible] Satellite, the fine-looking Waler out[illegible] all India; a beautiful Arab, Shah-in-Shah, [illegible] glossy dark-brown coat and proud action [illegible] him the favourite of the ladies; So[illegible] remarkably handsome English stallion [illegible] ing to Colonel [illegible]; the little [illegible] bullocks side by side with the huge [illegible] from Guzerat exhibited by the Chiefs of [illegible] dra and Palitana, the English bulls, and [illegible] wild ass, exhibited by Captain Nutt. This [illegible] a peculiarly pretty animal, the creamy whiteness of his coat being relieved by a dark [illegible] strip traversing his vertebrae and [illegible] in the tip of his tail. He was captured [illegible] the Runn of Kutch six months ago by the [illegible] hibitor; and such was his speed and [illegible] that he tired out two horses, and fled for [illegible] before he was captured, which was only [illegible] after Captain Nutt had speared him in the flank. The run occupied three hours and [illegible] minutes, and is described as one of the [illegible] exciting runs ever run in the Runn of [illegible] Those who are particularly interested in [illegible] little beauty, who is destined for Regent's Park, will find the full particulars of his capture [illegible] set forth in a recent number of the Oriental Sporting Magazine by the gallant captor himself.

By four o'clock in the evening a large number of people had assembled. The weather looked threatening enough—great black clouds hanging in the direction of Kirkee, thunder growling, and lightning tearing aside the black veil every now and then. His Excellency the Governor was expected at five to open the Show formally, and it was feared that the threatening weather would prevent him from coming. However, punctually at five His Excellency arrived. Sir Philip at once proceeded to a tent, where His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the principal civil and military gentlemen of the station were gathered to meet him. A number of ladies were in front of the tent. Mr. Havelock, Revenue Commissioner, was the first to break the silence which generally constitutes the first two or three minutes of an official gathering. Addressing His Excellency,

Mr. Havelock said—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen : Sir,—On behalf of the Committee of the Poona Horse and Cattle Exhibition of 1873, I am deputed to beg you to open the Exhibition, and [illegible] your Excellency's permission to address a few words descriptive of the effects already discernible in the important branch of national wealth which the animals about to be exhibited under your patronage and under the encouragement derived from your presence and that of the Commander-in-Chief of the army represent. It is now nearly two years since the plan to collect [illegible] horses in sufficient numbers to warrant a liberal contribution and assignment of money for prizes in different classes was started by Mr. Lamb, the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, and after some consideration submitted to your distinguished predecessor by a committee of gentlemen interested in the subject. As the details of the results of the competition of last year and the rewards of the judges were duly transmitted to Government in the formal report from the Committee I will detain you no longer than to state, as a proof of the attention paid to the local breed, that in the different prizes, amounting, inclusive of your Excellency's prize for the best horse, to 79 prizes, a sum of Rs. [illegible] was distributed, besides numerous commendatory medals. Of the abovementioned sum [illegible] nearly one-half, and the greater portion of the medals were assigned to horses, mares, and young stock bred in the country. The funds derived from contributions by Government, subscriptions from the public, and from fees, left a balance in excess of Rs. 1,000 from which to commence the operations of a second season. Solid encouragement of this kind could hardly fail of inducing local breeders to give more attention to acquiring fame and profit, and though I will not anticipate the judgment which your Excellency can better express after inspection or the verdict which the judges will in due course deliver on the relative merits of the different animals in classified competition, I do not allow myself to doubt that your Excellency and the public will be pleased to discern the improvement in the appearance of animals of local breed. This improvement is specially discernible in condition, which is a matter capable of more speedy rectification by care and good feeding, than blood, bone, and symmetry, cardinal points in which it requires a considerable period and even generations to produce any short of perfect. The success which has attended the Horse Shows in Kattywar and Guzerat, at Seroor in the Poona Collectorate, and at Pingley in Sattara, as well as the large gathering of Western India, afford some grounds for hoping that in the course of time the [illegible] for the Regular and Irregular Cavalry could be partly furnished at a moderate price from the improved animals, the stock of Government horses now largely distributed about the country, and [illegible] the allotment of prizes the Committee have not lost sight of the object of encouragement of production of horses of this stamp which the constant requirements of the army render desirable. A special prize given by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in Classes X[illegible] and XXVII. for the best four-year old colts adapted for remount will assuredly attract the attention of native breeders. It will not be out of place to bring to your recollection that in the inauguration address delivered by your Excellency last year a hope was expressed that hereafter a Cattle Show should be amalgamated with the Horse Show. It will, I doubt not, be regarded as a happy fulfilment of that expression of hope that in the present Exhibition the prizes offered have attracted some good specimens of milk cattle and sheep. In the bovine classes, indeed, will be found representatives of places as far removed from each other and as different in climate and natural products as the verdant pastures of Great Britain and the volcanic craters of Aden, the spreading downs of the Australian continent, and the arid slopes of the Deccan. In this Exhibition you will be able to compare not only the English thorough-bred horse with his fast improving [illegible] from New South Wales, with the elegant and high-spirited Arab, with the slow but enduring [illegible] from Bheemthurree, the chargers which carried the famous hordes of Savajee from Poona to the Mahratta ditch in Bengal, with the larger and more [illegible] Kattywaree sent from the realm of the Rajah of Drangdra and from the country of the holy hill of Palitana. You will be able also to see how the English short-horn bull can be bred at Bangalore as well as at Sydney, and to compare his ample dimensions with those of the noble draught cattle of Gujerat. You will see a symmetrical short-horn cross from the cow of [illegible] pore ranged along with the celebrated milcher of Aden, while the absence of the ponderous gem bullocks of Malwan and Mysore is grotesquely supplemented by the diminutive deer-like cattle of the province of [illegible] The sheep classes, though not so numerous, are variously represented, will we trust be found worthy of approval and encouragement. With regard to the rules for judging, the Committee have found reason to change little from last year, and it is hoped that the general arrangements based on the experience gained by the previous Exhibition, especially the facility for sale afforded by the published prices, will enable exhibitors to obtain the fullest and fairest consideration for the classes of the different animals [illegible] the fiat of the judges and the approval of [illegible] purchasers, with results tending to a supply of [illegible] Almighty dollar, dear alike—perhaps indeed [illegible] dear—to all classes. Sir, in the name of the Committee I now beg you to declare the Poona Horse and Cattle Show of 1873 open to the public.

His Excellency replied that he was very glad to see that there was a marked improvement in the horses which were exhibited this year as compared with those which were shown last year. He acknowledged that the difficulty of procuring remounts for the service was causing Government a good deal of anxiety, and that it was of the utmost importance to hold out every inducement to the peasants and people of the country to improve their breed of horses, so that Government might be able to procure from among them at all events a portion of the necessary number of remounts. He was glad to see the natives assisting so cordially in promoting the Show. He remembered, as Mr. Havelock had said, that he had suggested last year that there should be a Cattle as well as a Horse Show, and that he was [illegible]

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[illegible] been acted upon gave him very great [illegible]. He had spoken to the Thakore of [illegible] the Chiefs about the advisability of [illegible] show specimens of the cattle bred [illegible] he was glad to learn that the [illegible] of Palitana, the Chief of Drangdra, and others [illegible] enough to exhibit some excellent [illegible]. His Excellency had no doubt that in a short [illegible] of the Mysore and other breeds of [illegible] would be represented in the Poona [illegible] Show. (Hear, hear.) With these few [illegible] begged to declare the Show duly opened.

His Excellency then inspected the different [illegible] yard. He seemed particularly interested in the sheep department, and Satellite [illegible] in front of him several times. He [illegible] half-past six; this was the signal for [illegible] of others; in a short time the [illegible] raised her silver lamp on high," and [illegible] which she revealed by that process. [illegible] of horses and bellowing of [illegible] were soon the principal signs [illegible] Annual Cattle Show of Poona had [illegible] more.

NEWS LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AHMEDABAD, [illegible] SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] Superintendent of the Dhoolakote or [illegible] at Ahmedabad, has obtained privilege leave [illegible] Fernandez, Deputy Magistrate, will act for [illegible] leaves his post for the first time after [illegible] of unremitting and arduous service. He [illegible] himself to be an eminently able and energetic [illegible] watchful of everything connected [illegible] trusting but little to subordinates. [illegible] the disastrous flood of 1868 his zeal and ability [illegible] displayed and elicited special [illegible] Government.

[illegible] prevail to a great extent.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible] to Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee against [illegible] shareholders thought fit to pass certain [illegible] general meeting of the Bombay Press [illegible] on the 29th September, we would beg [illegible] that the accusation that has been made of his [illegible] the property of the company is [illegible].

[illegible] pipes and valves have been lying [illegible] machinery of the company for up[illegible] nine years, and were laid on one [illegible] machinery; our late engineer, Mr. [illegible] that the presses worked far [illegible] well without the use of these particular [illegible] therefore laid on one side for disposal. [illegible] that they were lent, but should have [illegible] days ago we found a purchaser [illegible] out of eighteen, some pipes, and a [illegible] connected with these valves, in the [illegible] Company, Limited, for which company [illegible] secretaries and treasurers, and one of [illegible] which is Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee. As [illegible] has taken these valves over at invoice [illegible] the impression that we had made a [illegible] for the company. They might have [illegible] much below that cost.

To [illegible] statement that it is customary for [illegible] to another, we beg to mention, for [illegible] of those who objected to this practice, that [illegible] present moment the Bombay Press [illegible] to the East India Press Company for [illegible] which have been borrowed and [illegible] furthermore are of a much higher value [illegible] complained of. These valves had [illegible] up-country through Mr. Soonderdass, [illegible] objection to this accommodation. Had [illegible] things, such as cylinders, &c., not been [illegible] the other, four of the presses of this [illegible] have stopped in the middle of the season. We [illegible] therefore that the shareholders should [illegible] instead of condemning a practice by which [illegible] have derived considerable benefit.—[illegible]

PRICE, BROWN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October.

[illegible] CLUB GOSSIP.

[illegible] NEWS AND [illegible]

[FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.]

DONCASTER, 12th SEPTEMBER.

[illegible] 1st
Doncaster 2nd
[illegible] 3rd

Was my "tip" for the St. Leger, and such was the judge's [illegible] yesterday. It may sound egotistical, but nevertheless, I cannot refrain from mentioning that I am the only sporting correspondent who, a month before the race, [illegible] the morning of the race, ventured to place the first three; and I think I can fairly congratulate myself on the absolute correctness of my prediction. [illegible] Monday night it transpired that a screw was [illegible] Forward, all sorts of wild rumours were afloat [illegible] him, and some of the news-mongers did not hesitate to assert that he had been killed in his box at the [illegible] station. Nothing, however, of the kind had occurred. "The last straw breaks the camel's back," and in his last gallop the hopes of Mr. Stirling Crawford were dashed to the ground, the [illegible] Guinea winner having strained his [illegible] badly that the pen had to be drawn through his name. Thus much of the interest in the race was [illegible], but so completely was the Derby running confirmed, that had Gang Forward, ever so sound and fit, started he would have been but fourth, in which case I should have [illegible] placed not the first *three* but the first four. In the morning gallops of Tuesday, Kaiser made such a favourable impression by the manner in which he did his work that £1,500 to £800 was the best offer against Mr. Savile's colt. Over night for some inexplicable reason Doncaster and Marie Stuart had retreated to 4 to 1, but next morning came to half those odds, and in my hearing Mr. Merry offered to to take £[illegible] to £1,000 from the well known Charley Stead against the filly as they were parading in front of the stand, but the big bookmaker would not lay it. Chandos [illegible] the best gallop of the lot, yet there was no movement in his favour, and 1,000 to 60 was laid against him. Andred, who has grown into a magnificent animal, [illegible] one friend at the same price. The betting at the start was

6 to [illegible] against Kaiser	20 to 1 against Andred
9 to [illegible] Marie Stuart	1,000 to 15 Negro
100 to [illegible] against Doncaster	1,000 to 15 Mestizo
11 to [illegible] Chandos	1,000 to 6 Merry Sunshine.

The scene presented by Doncaster on a St. Leger day is something without parallel or likeness elsewhere, and this year when the usual enormous attendance was even exceeded, all its peculiar features were, if possible, exaggerated. But the story has been told year after year, until even the most persistent readers of racing introductions must be tired of perusing it, and it need only be said that the great Yorkshire carnival was celebrated with [illegible] its more than usual verve and heartiness, and that the company, good, bad, and indifferent, on Doncaster Moor was pronounced by the old habitués of the meeting to be the largest ever known. The publicans and other sinners must have reaped a golden harvest, and the lodging-house keepers are certainly worthy daughters of Barabbas, worse even than the rapacious cormorants of Nice. After deluges of rain during the opening day of the meeting and showers on the morning of the great event, the weather very properly changed for the better, and Wednesday afternoon was one of genial and bright sunshine, showing the bran new silk of the jockeys off to perfection. After the preliminary [illegible], of which more anon, had been run off, a visit to the paddock treated us to a view of the smallest since 18[illegible] in number, but not in quantity, that ever stripped for the great race. For half an hour before the start the lot of eight were led round and round, and I hardly knew which of four to admire the most, the great [illegible] dark chesnut about to do battle for Lord Falmouth, the elegant and racing-like Chandos, the powerful bright chesnut winner of the Derby, Kaiser [illegible] much improved, or that dirty chesnut [illegible] muscular mare. The first led out to be mounted was the newly named Mestizo, who though bright in his coat, did not look trained to perfection. Doncaster looked bright as a new guinea but struck me as wanting [illegible] time to develope, and likely to be the best representative we possess of the Stockwell blood. Andred looked very muscular and much improved on [illegible], but Kaiser's condition was perfection made perfect; and the same may be said of Chandos, who is a very fetching horse indeed. Marie Stuart was by far the most powerful and bloodlike of the lot contending, but, though full of muscle, she appeared a little fine drawn and her coat was dull. Her owner never left her for a minute, whilst her *toilette* was being made and never went near Richmond, which more than ever convinced me that he considered her the better of the two. [illegible] in stockings, as did Merry Sunshine, another very nice horse, though her legs are hard as steel. Negro, who was put to rights in a quiet corner of the paddock, secured a full share of approval. The lot went [illegible] down to the distance, where they waited until Kaiser was given them to come away for their preliminary, and nothing went so full of fire as Kaiser [illegible] short quick stroke being the worst. The Oaks [illegible] past with her head down but bounding [illegible] famous Alice Hawthorn style. Then followed the ceremony of the parade, always a charming sight, and the moment the lot faced Mr. McGeorge he dropped his flag and they swept from the post to a magnificent start, when commenced the race for the ST. LEGER STAKES of 25 sov. each, for three-year-olds; colts 8st 10lb., fillies 8st 5lb.; second to receive 200 sov. and the third 100 sov. out of the stakes. St. Leger Course. (192 subs.)

Mr. Merry's Marie Stuart, by Scottish Chief—Morgan la Faye .... T. Osborne 1
Mr. Merry's Doncaster, by Stockwell—Marigold ...... F. Webb 2
Mr. Savile's Kaiser, by Skirmisher—Regina ...... Maidment 3
Mr. Drummond's Chandos, by Oxford—Leo's dam ... Custance 0
Lord Falmouth's Andred, by Blair Athol—Woodcraft. Chaloner 0
Mr. Lombard's Negro, by Saccharometer—Honey ... T. Jennings 0
Mr. Merry's Merry Sunshine, by Thormanby—Sunbeam .... Hopper ... 0
Mr. Radcliffe's Mestizo, by The Miller—Little Savage. Morris ... 0

Doncaster and Marie Stuart, who were side by side on the extreme left of the line, got off a clear length in front of the others, and the moment they settled down to their work, Doncaster forged ahead and took a length and a half lead of the mare. Merry Sunshine, who got off slowly, and whose mission was to make the pace as severe as possible, was in rear of all, but a couple of "rib binders" from Hopper's wips woke him up, and in 200 yards the colt had rushed through his horses and was laid into the third birth. Negro went on fourth with Mestizo and Kaiser next, Andred and Chandos being at the tail of affairs but still close up. The pace was good from the first, whatever Benson's chronograph may say to the contrary, but when about a quarter of a mile had been traversed Merry Sunshine dashed to the front and made strong play, taking two lengths lead of Doncaster, who was just clear of Marie; Kaiser ran at her quarters, with Chandos at his heels, and Andred close up. Coming down the hill to the rifle butts Merry Sunshine had a lead of full four lengths, the other two Russley horses and Kaiser running in a cluster and passing the butts; about five furlongs from home the pace moderated, when Chandos and Andred, who had been lying off evidently with the intention of doing the "one run" business, tried to better their positions but failed. In passing the Red House, Merry Sunshine was in dire difficulties, and about a hundred yards further on dropped back, leaving his two companions and Kaiser well in front. Below the bend with all sail set for home and cracking on Chandos, Andred, and Negro made fresh efforts to get on terms with the leading three, but not one of them "lived" to the straight nor for a moment looked *formidable*. Here Webb made a mistake or met with a *contretemp*, which he believes cost him the race and a good deal of money too, for both he and T. Osborne had backed their respective mounts. When the Russley third string, who had been running on the right of Doncaster, dropped away Marie Stuart immediately came up next the rails, and, in trying to avoid boring in upon her, Webb had to pull Doncaster out to the right. In doing this he lost his place, as Kaiser was close to him, and he had to draw his horse back and go right round by the rear to the outside of Mr. Savile's horse in order to get a clear track. Consequently, three furlongs from home Marie Stuart was left with three parts of a length lead of the other two. At the distance commenced one of the most desperate races it has ever been my good luck to witness, and the tens of thousands of spectators reared with excitement. Doncaster on the right headed Kaiser and crept up to the neck of Marie Stuart, who ran next the rails, whilst Kaiser, who ran the gamest of game horses, still kept pegging away between the two. About a hundred yards from home T. Osborne and Webbs sat down and rode as if for their dear lives, whilst Maidment was compelled to resort to the whip to keep Kaiser in his place. But he was immediately done with and retired, leaving the Derby and Oaks winners to fight it out inch by inch. For a stride or two opposite the stand, amidst frantic yells of "Doncaster wins," the colt almost got level with the filly, as Marie with rare stamina stayed as her owner expected she would and just won by a head. Kaiser was third three lengths off, and Chandos was fourth about three lengths further away. Andred was fifth, close up with Chandos, and at an interval of six lengths came Negro, who finished a couple of lengths ahead of Mestizo, whilst Merry Sunshine cantered in two hundred yards behind everything. There were rounds of cheering from all parts of the course as the winner, with Robert Peck at her head, returned to the enclosure. The mare was completely mobbed by the crowd, who pressed in upon her on every side, and despite the repeated cautions of her jockey, who begged them to keep away from her, some silly people attempted to pluck hairs from the filly's tail. Marie of course was in a high state of excitement after such a punishing finish and lashed out right and left, nearly injuring several of her admiring tormentors. The time of the race is said to have been 3 minutes 23 seconds, but as it appeared to me to have been run at an exceeding high [illegible] the time-keeper must have made a mistake. The net value of the stakes is £4,473, be[illegible] Mr. [illegible] stakes which [illegible] Merry has won some £7,000 more [illegible] best. The ring have got a "facer" and the gentlemen are winners to a man. Both Osborne and Webb rode patiently and well, indeed their respective efforts could not have been exceeded by the elder hands of their profession. Fordham was absent from the meeting, and the "demon jockey," if all reports be true, is going to the devil at a greater pace than he has ever ridden yet. It is much to be regretted that so brilliant a horseman should throw himself away. Mr. Merry won his first St. Leger with Sunbeam when his Blanche of Middlebie ran third. Baron Rothschild with Hannah and Favonius has also carried off the Oaks, Derby, and St. Leger in the same years, but Sir Joseph Hawley, however, is the only sportsman that has won the five classic events.

George Frederick, own brother to Albert Victor, very cleverly defeated the much fancied Apology, own sister to Agility, in the Municipal Stakes, and this performance, as the colt is very backward and good looking enough for anything, is worth bearing in mind. Gang Forward was defeated in this race last year. I think Mr. Cartwright's colt, if he winters well, will uphold the credit of Marsyas next year in the great three-year old contests.

When the excitement in the big race had somewhat subsided and the Bradgate Park Stakes had been got over, a large field of 23 went down to the Red House to start for the Portland Plate, and never did "the talent," as they are pleased to style themselves, make a greater mess of it, for, after making hot favourites of Oxonian, Conspiracy, and Cœur de Lion they were all defeated by the rank outsider Grand Flaneur, brother to Digby Grand, who started at 33 to 1 and was not backed for a shilling. Bienheim, carrying the steadier of 9st. 3lbs., and also friendless, was only beaten by a neck. This Plate promises to be a very popular race, now that it is run on the great day. The Queen's Plate went to that great horse Winslow, who was ridden by Custance in the absence of Fordham, who had some difficulty in getting through from Shannon, and whose jockey made a complaint against T. Chaloner at the scales on the ground of unfair riding.

Luck, however, does not invariably attend the Russley yellow, for in the Champagne Stakes the much fancied Sir William Wallace was never in it, and the race fell to Napoleon III. I think the whole lot of these youngsters very moderate.

After the St. Leger on the first blush of Marie Stuart's victory, vast sums at 1,000 to 60 were taken about her Cesarewitch chance, but I prefer Bull's Eye in the same stable to her, and think the sound and very useful Pirate has as good a prospect as anything in the race.

The Claimant invokes the voice of England to procure the freedom of his friend the Rev. Thomas Meyrick, of the Society of Jesus, one of the most important witnesses. You remember him in the order of the Blue, and who can identify him as his old friend and acquaintance, and who sat by his side for an hour in Court about a fortnight ago "in the full vigour of one of the clearest intellects ever given to a man." It appears that this gentleman has been incarcerated by his Jesuit rector in a lunatic asylum, and the Claimant broadly hints that the opposite side have thus made away with him. Another of his witnesses has committed suicide, but they are so numerous that he can well spare one or two.

You will read accounts of the horrible murder and mutilation on the Thames. I hope the murderer has read the description of the execution of James Connor the other day at Liverpool, and that a similar impending fate haunts him. The aged Calcraft, now long past his work, certainly made a mess of it, whatever the jury may say to the contrary. The rope either snapped or became unspliced near the noose and the man fell at once into the drop groaning heavily, and evidently suffering great pain, though he kept his feet. In a *few minutes* another and stronger rope was obtained, and in the meantime the chaplain was engaged in talking and praying with the culprit who though very nervous and trembling violently, joined in the responses. The poor wretch exclaimed "What do you call this?" "Do you call this murder?" "After this you should let me off." "Let me off: surely that is enough. I stood it like a brick the first time. I should get off now." The rope was then re-adjusted and he died immediately.

Sir John N. L. Chetwode, Bart., is dead and has been succeeded by his nephew, Lieut.-Colonel George Chetwode, late of the 8th Hussars. Miss Harris, sister to Lord Harris, the belle of the last London season, is engaged to be married to Lieut. Haig, R. E., equerry to the Duke of Edinburgh. I notice that the Countess of Cardigan has bestowed her hand on a nephew of the Duke of Saldaña. Mr. Reginald Herbert has backed himself to row from Maidenhead to London within twelve hours for £1,000; £300 forfeit. Mr. Herbert is good at most athletic sports, being a first class shot, a good steeple-chase rider, and in his younger days could pull a pair oar.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held this day at Kurrelwady.

CHIEF OF JATT.—Mr. Krishnajee Ramchunder Dundekar has been appointed Karbharee to the Chief of Jatt.

ASSISTANT JUDGE OF SATTARA.—Mr. E. Hosking has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge at Sattara.

CIVIL SURGEON AT SURAT.—Dr. A. W. G. Adey has been appointed Acting Civil Surgeon at Surat, during Dr. Asher's absence.

FALL OF A BALCONY.—On Wednesday the balcony of a house situated in Khojah Street fell, but fortunately no persons were hurt.

BROACH.—Mr. G. W. Anderson, First Assistant Collector, Broach, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

WEATHER AT BARODA.—A correspondent writes that for the last week the heat at Baroda is quite unbearable, and fever has prevailed to a slight extent.

A NEW PLEADER.—The Judges of the High Court have issued a sanud to Mr. Chintamon Narayen Gole, authorizing him to practise as a pleader in the district of Sattara.

CHIEF OF WUDWAN.—A mofussil paper states that the Chief of Wudwan arrived at Broach on the 25th September, accompanied by about four hundred persons, including his family.

SUICIDE.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Girgaum on the body of a Hindoo woman named Laree. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Hindoo named Goolabchund Lalchund had his foot seriously injured by the wheel of a shigram passing over it at the Marwaree Bazaar on Wednesday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

WEATHER AT BROACH.—According to the *Broach Wartman* there were a few showers of rain at Broach in the course of this week. The crops were in a flourishing state. Fever prevailed to a slight extent in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.—A vernacular newspaper finds one great fault with the District Municipalities Bill, namely, that it gives the initiative in creating a new Municipality to Government and not to the people, as was properly done by the old Act 26 of 1850.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANT IN KATTYWAR.—As we stated the other day, Mr. E. T. Candy, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, Kattywar, in place of Mr. John Jardine, who has been appointed Acting Registrar of the High Court.

GAMBLING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Chuggun Abbas and six others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with being found in a gaming-house gaming with dice and money. They were adjudged guilty and fined two rupees each.

THE TOLL BILL.—An up-country paper publishes a petition against the Toll Bill, which is being signed at Belgaum for submission to the Legislative Council, and expresses in general terms its great disapproval of the measure. Its particular complaints are fresh taxation and its pressure on the poor classes.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 15th September 1873, Rs. 30,71,666; add silver received during the week, Rs. 18,121; total, Rs. 30,89,787 deduct, new coin paid during the week Rs. 1,00,000; total balance, Rs. 30,71,666. There are in addition 35,986 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The following candidates have passed the first examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine, in connection with the Bombay University:—Kaikhosru Burjorjee Cooper, Daniel Dalgado, Philip DeConceição, John Thomas DeCunha, Manockjee Muncherjee Gimi, Dominic Anthony Gomes, Bejonjee Dadabhoy Kapadia, Heerajee Jehanghier Khumbhata, Bellarmino Lobo, Manockjee [illegible] Eduljee Reporter. All the candidates belonged to the Grant Medical College.

COMMISSARIAT arrangements are now being made for supplies of every description for the troops that will be collected and quartered in the vicinity of Chinchwad, without reference to the supply branch connected with the executive department at Poona. Major Van Heythuysem is, we understand, nominated to the charge of the Commissariat Department at the Camp of Exercise.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE new Gymnasium between the Scotch Church and the Band Stand presented a gay scene on Monday afternoon. A large party of visitors, including His Excellency the Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the General Commanding this Division, &c., occupied the row of seats in front of the building, and the enclosure was surrounded with carriages containing eager spectators. The natives wrestling, signal stick, and gymnastic feats were well worth seeing; their agility and ease of gesture were noticed by every one present. The European soldiers were remarkable for their watchful, ready eye that never failed to observe the smallest movement of the enemy and to take advantage of it; the courage that dared to risk failure rather than remain inactive. The sight was well worth witnessing, and the gymnastic feats especially were highly applauded by the spectators. They were, to speak moderately, equal to the *best* we have seen at these yearly Assaults of Arms. Captain Gillespie deserves great credit for all that he has done in raising the standard of skill in these exercises.

Yesterday the foot racing and mounted sports of 1st Light Cavalry in front of the Grand Stand were very superior, and as the weather was fine a large gathering of spectators assembled to witness them. The soldiers who came as spectators were particularly interested in the sports. We have been informed that the commanding officers of the various regiments at this station were very kind in giving the men leave to attend the sports.—*Deccan Herald.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 30th September, was 293, being 18 less than in the preceding week, 49 less than the total of the week ending 1st October 1872, and 10 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 309 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total birth ex. of still born.
Colaba &c.	16,601	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	5	5
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	23,732	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	11	11
Esplanade	10,464	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	11
Market	43,198	...	4	1	1	...	1	1	14	34
Mandwee	35,100	...	6	...	5	2	...	...	15	16
Chukla	36,748	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	13	15
Oomburkharee.	49,873	...	6	...	2	6	5	...	28	27
Dongree	25,556	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	6	15
Dhobeetulao ...	37,215	...	7	...	3	...	2	1	19	21
Phuneswaree ...	20,769	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	6	8
Bhooleshwur ...	36,029	...	10	...	3	...	6	...	24	7
Kharatulao ...	23,638	...	8	...	3	4	5	...	24	18
Koombarwara.	27,504	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	15	13
Khetwaree	24,817	...	7	...	2	2	4	1	18	[illegible]
Girgaum	21,234	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	12	[illegible]
Chowpatee	7,531	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2
Walkeshwar ...	7,741	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	5
Mahaluxmee ...	4,317	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	3
Mazagon	20,973	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	5	8
Tarwaree	10,938	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	14	...	4	6	2	...	30	28
Parell	13,773	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	7	6
Sewree	4,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Sion	11,572	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	9
Mahim	14,310	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	10	5
Worlee	10,[illegible]42	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	7
Water Division	22,953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown ...	......	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Bombay......	644,405	...	95	1	38	23	41	5	293	309
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		3	105	7	34	35	37	7	303	401

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.	Total birth ex. of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	8	11
Brahman	...	5	...	1	1	2	...	10	7
Lingaet	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Bhatia	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	5	7
Hindoo of other Caste ...	...	48	1	24	7	11	3	122	155
Hindoo Out-caste	...	5	...	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	13	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Parsee	...	4	...	1	3	2	...	17	[illegible]
Jew	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	[illegible]
Native-Christian	...	3	...	2	1	[illegible]	...	10	12
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	[illegible]	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Total......	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	293	[illegible]
Corresponding week '72.	5	138	2	31	18	44	6	343	295

THE PARELL ACCIDENT FUND.

LIST of further subscriptions to the Parell Accident Fund:—

	Rs.
W. M. Wood, Esq. ...	12
S. A. Doigan, Esq. ...	10
Rev. D. Macpherson ...	10
Major Ostrehan ...	5
J. L. Lushington, Esq. ...	30
W. E. Gordon, Esq. ...	10
C. W. Wells, Esq. ...	10
J. Burn, Esq. ...	1
W. W. B. ...	2
J. H. B. ...	2
T. H. H. ...	2
A. W. ...	3
W. B. ...	1

HIGH COURT.—3RD OCTOBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

EQUITY SIDE.

Bhimjee Pestonjee and others v Goolbai, widow, &c.—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile (for further directions and costs.)

LONG CAUSES.

563-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Lalloobhoy Bapoobhoy v Mancooverbai, widow,—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.
744-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Purshotumdas Vullubdas v The East India Bank, &c.—Manisty and Fletcher.
9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan v Hajee Meya and others—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
531-72—Ghandibhoy—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others v Bomonjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Shapoorjee and Thakurdas; and Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.
545-72—Ardaseer F.—Merwanjee Eduljee Chinoy and another v Khursedbai, widow—Thacker and Chalk.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

687-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Goculdas Purshotumdas v Bayee Ayee and another—Dallas and Lynch.
194-72—K. Morojee—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama v Bapoojee Morojee—K Morojee.
48-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.
186-73—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

613-71—P Cowasjee—Dheeroo Jeewanee v Fazulla Cassumbhoy—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.
800-67—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Bahadoorjee v Byramjee Bezonjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.
581-72—Dr. Dallas—Sartur Nursoo Dhurmajee v Ancul Lingoo Nagoo—In person.
733-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—New Victoria Press Co. v Berar Cotton Co.—Manisty and Fletcher.
676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Tricum Vundravun v Rahimtoola Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
435-71—Dallas and Lynch—Gustave Jean Edward Baudry and another v Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.
593-72—Prescot and Winter—Dinshaw Framjee Wadia v Ruttonbai, widow, &c.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE TRANMERE, 822 tons, Captain E. Ellis, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE BARQUE MAGDALA, 797 tons, Captain J. Black, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE S.S. SIR J. R. CARNAC, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. PENANG, 476 tons, Captain F. Cotton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee via Cutch Mandvee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Loftis, Mr. Kettlewell, and thirty-four deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—25 cases indigo, 187 [illegible] wool, 194 bags grain, 1 package books, 8 bags [illegible], 16 dubbers ghee, 4 packages stone, and 1 case [illegible]; and [illegible] bales wool, [illegible] ment for different [illegible]

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	IN. FT.		H. M.	IN. FT.
9 12 m	5 2	Friday 3	2 27 m	4 9
9 24 a	8 10		3 27 a	3 8
9 55 m	6 3	Saturday 4	3 29 m	5 7
10 12 a	5 3		4 10 a	5 5
10 33 m	7 1	Sunday 5	4 17 m	6 3
10 55 a	6 6		4 47 a	7 0
11 8 m	7 7	Monday 6	5 0 m	6 8
11 41 a	7 6		5 24 a	8 8
11 42 m	7 6	Tuesday 7	5 42 m	6 6
......	......		6 0 a	8 11
0 23 m	7 10	Wednesday ... 8	6 21 m	5 11
0 19 a	7 1		6 38 a	9 1
1 6 m	7 7	Thursday 9	7 6 m	5 1
0 56 a	6 3		7 18 a	8 6

Moon—Full, 6th, 10h. 21m. A.M.

THE CLAIMANT CASE.

THE arguments in this case were continued yesterday at the High Court before Sir Charles Sargent. Mr. Pigott, who appeared for Mr. Polycarp Skindaregloo, or Iskanderian, a new claimant, occupied the whole day in contending that his client was the lineal descendant of the deceased Armenian merchant, and therefore entitled to the whole of the money in dispute. A good deal of documentary evidence was put in, and much reliance was placed on family tradition. The learned counsel had not concluded his address when the Court rose at 5 o'clock.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the meeting of the Council held on Tuesday the following members were present:—C. Currey, Esq., Chairman; Major W. A. Baker, R. E.; Dr. T. Blaney; Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee; Lt. Col. Hancock, R. E.; Dr. Hewlett; Mr. D. S. Kemp; Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay; Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; Rao Sahib Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick; and Raghoonath Narayen Khote.

The Minutes of the meeting of the 23rd instant were read and confirmed.

Resolved—That the Municipal Commissioner's estimates for improving the foot-paths on the Parell, Bellasis, and Duncan Roads be referred for the consideration of the Works Committee.

Resolved—That it be recommended to the Corporation that the amount of Rs. 1,134 which had been paid by the Municipal Commissioner under legal advice for articles supplied to the Illumination Committee of 1870 and which it appeared could not be recovered by the Municipality, be written off as a loss.

The Municipal Commissioner informed the Council of the various tenders which he had received for works and supplies in 1874, and the Council agreed with him that it would be inexpedient to enter into any contracts for bullocks for the Health Department, or for the repair and maintenance of the roads, and that it would be better to do this work departmentally.

The Municipal Commissioner introduced the Budget for 1874, and it was

Resolved—That the Finance and Audit Committee be requested to print a draft of the Budget in consultation with the Commissioner and circulate proof copies thereof for the consideration of members of the Council.

(The Finance and Audit Committee to meet at 1 p.m. on Thursday, 2nd October.)

Resolved—That the application of the Commissioner of Police for the payment of moonshee allowance, amounting to Rs. 180 in the case of Inspector Killeen, who has passed the higher standard in Hindoostani, be recommended for the sanction of the Corporation.

It was agreed that the Works Committee be requested to consult with the Chairman of the Corporation and prepare a design for the common seal of the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner read a statement of the Victoria Gardens, and it was

Resolved—That the questions brought forward in connection with these Gardens be referred to a Committee, consisting of Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick, Mr. Kemp, and Mr. Nanabhoy *Byramjee* Jeejeebhoy, with a general expression of the feeling of the Council in accordance with the views of the Commissioner; that any expenditure necessary be considered when the Budget is before the Council; and that the engagement of Col. Moyle for one year to take charge of the Gardens be recommended for the sanction of the Corporation.

Resolved—That Major Baker, R. E., be added to the Work Committee.

(The Committee to meet at 4 P.M. on the 2nd October.

Holloway's Pills.—The Female's Friend.—The wonderful cures effected by these Pills have alone enabled them to withstand the [illegible] opposition for years. They are [illegible] the humblest hearths as well as in the houses of comfort and wealth. Holloway's Pills work a thorough purification of the whole system without disordering, weakening, or otherwise interfering with the natural action of any organ. They are admitted to be the best restorers of appetite, strength, and perfect health to the most delicate constitution. They give colour and freshness to the face and [illegible] families and friends.

EXHIBITION OF THE BHOOJ GIRLS' SCHOOL.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following from Bhooj:—A large and crowded meeting of the Durbar officials and other inhabitants of Bhooj and Mandvee was held in the rooms of the English school at Bhooj on the 21st ultimo, at 4 P.M., in order to distribute prizes to the successful pupils of the Bhooj Durbaree Girls' School. The following gentlemen, among others, honoured the meeting with their presence—Political Agent, Captain G. R. Goodfellow; Dewan Beharilal; Doctor Dorabjee Hormusjee, G. G. M. C.; Mr. Moteeram Dulputram, Councillor; Mr. Karsandas Nensey, of Bombay; Mr. Madhowlal Bapoojee, Revenue Commissioner; Mr. Nurshiram Hariram, Councillor; Mr. Dulputram Pranjeevun, Deputy Educational Inspector; Mr. Cowasjee Poonjajee, Head Accountant, Government Treasury, &c.

Captain Goodfellow took the chair at the request of Mr. Karsandas and asked Mr. Dulputram Pranjeevun, the Deputy Educational Inspector, to examine the girls, who had come there in their gayest apparel. The examination commenced with the first class. Mr. Dulputram examined them in the reading of their text book, asked the substance and explanation of what they had read, the meanings of difficult words, and then exercised them in parsing, in all of which they gave every satisfaction. Questions were then put on the geography of Kutch and India, and the pupils were made to point out places on maps, in which they acquitted themselves most creditably. Then they were made to produce their handwritings, large and small, and the needle and embroidery works in gold and silk threads, which were shown round to all the members present. Their handwriting were admired, and I daresay their embroidery work was highly creditable. I believe this is the only school in the Bombay Presidency where gold embroidery is taught. Then the second, third, and fourth classes were called respectively and examined in the same manner, and they also made a good figure. After singing some songs in a melodious voice, the first girl requested permission to read an essay composed by herself on the progress made by the Girls' School through the liberal support of His Highness the Rao since its foundation, and through the exertion of the Deputy Educational Inspector and the interest taken by some of the gentlemen of Bombay, among whom Messrs. Cassumbhai Dhuramsey, Karsandas Nensey, and Vullubhdas Nursey ranked first.

At the request of Mr. Karsandas, Captain Goodfellow distributed prizes of books, slates, clothes, &c., provided by the former at his own expense.

Mr. Dulputram then addressed the meeting and spoke briefly on the advantage of female education. He thanked Mr. Karsandas for his liberality, and hoped that his example would be followed by several other gentlemen of Kutch and Bombay by supporting female education in this province, where, notwithstanding the liberal patronage of H. H. the Rao, it required encouragement from abroad. Mr. Dulputram also mentioned the deep interest taken by Mr. Karsandas in the cause of education, and gave some instances of support in the shape of books, fees, &c., given by him to the poor boys at his recommendation when he was head-master of the Goculdas Tejpal School, Bombay. He was also glad to mention that Mr. Karsandas had agreed to give at his recommendation a scholarship of Rs. 4 per month for one year to a poor but promising boy from Mandvee, who is studying in the Alfred High School, and hoped that weathy inhabitants of this province residing in Bombay and elsewhere would spend something in the improvement of their fatherland as was done by Mr. Karsandas.

Captain Goodfellow then addressed a few words of kindness to the girls, exhorting them to study further. He expressed his satisfaction at the good result obtained from the liberal support of H. H. the Rao to education. But he said at the same time that female education though liberally supported by H. H., required encouragement from the people also. Mr. Karsandas deserved thanks for the encouragement given by him to female education in this province. He wished that Mr. Beharilal would advise H. H. to engage a trained female teacher. (To this Mr. Beharilal replied that he would give the subject his early attention after consulting with Mr. Dulputram.)

Then Mr. Karsandas stood and thanked the Political Agent, the Dewanjee saheb, and all the other gentlemen for the honour they had kindly done him by attending the meeting. He also thanked Mr. Dulputram for the trouble he had taken in calling the meeting and for the zeal with which he was spreading education in his mother country, of which he was very proud. After this the meeting broke up.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday by reason of Wednesday last being the Dussera holiday.

RE LALOO RAGHUNATH.

Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, on behalf of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, moved on the Clerk's certificate that the petition be dismissed for want of prosecution. The petition was filed on the 21st February 1873, and on the 16th July insolvent applied for leave to amend his schedule and to serve notices, but had taken no further proceedings since. The Commissioner dismissed the petition.

RE MOOLCHUND NUTHOO.

Mr. Kassinath for the insolvent applied for leave to file a fresh petition on the grounds mentioned in an affidavit made by the insolvent. The petition and schedule were filed on the 24th February and 1st March 1873, respectively. Since the date of the filing, he asked Mr. Gamble to take proceedings against certain debtors, which that officer refused to do by reason of insolvent's failing to deposit Rs. 5,000 as security. Insolvent then applied to the Court for six months' time to serve notices, which was not granted; and in July last, on the application of an opposing creditor, the Court dismissed the petition. Mr. Kassinath urged that, as the petition was not dismissed on the merits, but merely for want of prosecution, his application must be granted as a matter of course. He mentioned a case in the 3rd volume of the Bombay High Court Reports, which the Commissioner ruled was not in point.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of one Goolabchund, opposing creditor, opposed the application on the ground of the insolvent's *laches* in taking no step from February to 23rd June 1873, a period of four months.

The Commissioner said the debts due to insolvent were larger than his liabilities, and the opposing creditor would not at all suffer if those debts were recovered by the Official Assignee. The application to file a fresh petition was granted.

RE RUTTONSEY KUNCHORDASS.

On the last Court day Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of an opposing creditor, obtained an order calling upon the other creditors to shew cause why the petition should not be dismissed on the ground that insolvent had died since filing his petition.

Mr. B. M. Waglé, on behalf of a creditor upon whom a notice of the order in question had been served, appeared to show cause. He said it would be better for the body of creditors if the estate remained in the hands of the Official Assignee; whereas if the petition was dismissed, Mr. Kapadia's client, to whom Rs. 72,000 were due, would alone get the benefit in preference to other creditors; and it was from a selfish motive that Mr. Kapadia's client made the application. The learned counsel asked that the petition should be allowed to remain on the file.

The Commissioner directed that the petition should remain on the file, and that the opposing creditor should get out of the estate what he could get rateably with the other creditors. Mr. Kapadia's application was refused with costs.

RE HURRICHUND BHASKER.

The insolvent applied in person for an interim order. His pay was Rs. 25 per mensem, but he incurred liabilities to the amount of Rs. 11,245, and a Marwaree creditor had put him in jail. The Commissioner thought this was not a case in which a protection order should be granted, and insolvent was therefore sent back to jail.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow:—Vishnoo Bapoojee, a writer, Rs. 3,938. Abdula Jaffer, a butcher, Rs. 1,918. Gunputrao Mulhar, a contractor, Rs. 33,297. Ali Macoond, a merchant, Rs. 7,131. Nusserwanjee Shapurjee, a merchant, Rs. 6,833. Dorabjee Nowrojee, a merchant, Rs. 11,043. Edmond Craske, an engineer, Rs. 7,764. Narayen Dhackset, a tailor, Rs. 1,951. Kika Bhana, a merchant, Rs. 702. Abdool Rahman Shaik Ismail, a merchant, Rs. 1,109. Crustna Kessowjee, a plan-maker, Rs. 671. Chimajee Luxmon, a carpenter, Rs. 630. Wittoo Tookaram, a tailor, Rs. 140. Cooverjee Rustomjee, a fitter, Rs. 1,698. Manockjee Dorabjee, a writer, Rs. 4,569. Ali Sab bin Sheik Hoosein Kokatay, a writer, Rs. 5,325. Mirza Mahomed bin Hajee Hyderally, a moonshee, Rs. 420. Sewa Babajee, a goldsmith, Rs. 610. Crustnajee Succaram, a writer, Rs. 2,087.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 27th September 1873.

Open 411½ Miles.	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	56,442 0 0
Merchandise	30,983 0 0
Earth Trains	......
Electric Telegraph	423 0 0
Total Rs.	87,848 0 0

Corresponding week in September 1872. Open 389½ Miles.

Coaching	21,386 0 0
Merchandise	5,575 0 0
Earth Trains	......
Electric Telegraph	390 0 0
Total Rs.	27,351 0 0
Increase Rs.	60,497 0 0

CRICKET.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Wednesday between the Ordnance and Telegraph Clubs, which resulted in an easy victory for the Telegraph by one inning and 25 runs; the scores are appended.

The following are the scores:—

ORDNANCE.

1st Inning.		2nd Inning.	
Neill, r. o.	0	b Walker	8
Clews, c Adams, b Clarke	2	b do.	2
Brodwell, b Walker	0	b do.	4
Radcliffe, b do.	2	b Clarke	2
Butler, b do.	4	r. o.	1
Whiffin, b do.	4	not out	0
Miles, b Clarke	1	b Walker	4
Perks, r. o.	1	b do.	1
Kelly, c Craggs, b Clarke	7	Corkery, c Craggs, b Clarke	7
Webb, b Walker	7	r. o.	5
Stirton, not out	0	c Craggs, b Walker	1
Extras	4	......	18
Total...	32	Total...	53

TELEGRAPH.

1st Inn'ng.	
Nagle, b Neill	9
Gilling, r. o.	25
Clarke, b Miles	7
Craggs, c Brodwell b Miles	1
Adams, c Perks, b Neill	7
Walker, b Miles	33
Thorpe, b do.	18
Susands, c Miles, b Clews	4
Quinn, b Clews	0
White, not out	1
Moore, b Clews	0
Extras	5
Total....	110

INDIAN ITEMS.

INTERESTING CERTAINLY.—We quote the Bengal *Times*:—The rivers have risen a little during the past two or three days, but it is doubtful whether they will not fall within the next week."

As the services of the Agitator will no longer be required at Calcutta, the Government of India is said to have desired the commander to make over charge of the vessel to the authorities at Suez.

THE Collector of Shikarpoor, under date the 24th instant, reports:—"Complaints of insufficient water supply numerous, but river rose four feet on 22nd, and this should save the crops. Price of grain fallen in consequence. Nights cool with heavy dews. Fever very prevalent."

THE Collector of Kurrachee, under date the 24th intant, reports:—"River at Kotree on 22nd, 11 feet 2 inches, 11 inches less than last year. Want of water much felt every where. Crops suffering. Several canals dry. Rats doing damage in Southern Talookas. Wheat 10-26; rice 7.46."

FORGERY.—A few days ago some party or other uttered two forged cheques on the Bank of Madras and obtained money to the extent of about one thousand and odd rupees. Information has been given to the police with a view of facilitating the arrest of the culprit.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE Collector of Hydrabad, under date the 24th instant, reports:—"No rain. Indus eleven feet. Crops suffering from want of water. Quality of all produce, including cotton on sufficiently watered lands, good this season. People and cattle healthy. Weather seasonable. Ploughing for rubbee commenced."

TOO BAD.—The cricketting writer in the *Chameleon* says of Mr. Cordery, that he is "a stylish bat with a good defence." We have never seen his batting, but it is to be hoped that his "defence" at cricket is better than in a Divorce Court.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

PRIVATE THEATRICALS AT SIMLA.—The Theatricals at Barnes' Court on Wednesday were as near perfection as the small size of the stage would allow. As the party was a private one we cannot give individual performers the credit they deserved; but this we may say that the Hon. Mr. Ellis gave his guests a most delightful evening.—*Id.*

MR. ALLAN'S FETE.—As we are going to press one of the most venturous undertakings in the way of a *fete champeter* is going on at Annandale. Mr. G. W. Allen, the founder of the feast, is known for liberality and good taste; and the most lavish preparations are said to have been made for the entertainment of "the upper hundred and fifty" that are still left in our rather faded Capua.—*Id.*

A CAUTION TO GAMBLERS.—H. E. the Governor in Council has sanctioned the following byelaw for Dindigul, in which place it is believed that gambling is greatly on the increase. "[illegible] counters, money, or other in[illegible] any public street, place, or thoroughfare, with[illegible] town is prohibited under a penalty not exceeding [illegible] for each offence."—*Madras Mail.*

RE-OPENING OF THE ALLAHABAD BAPTIST CHAPEL.—The Allahabad Baptist Chapel, which has been closed for repairs for the last four months, will be re-opened on Friday, the 3rd October, when a public tea meeting will be held in the Chapel compound under canvas, to commence at 6 P.M.; tickets 8 annas each. At 7-30 P.M. of the same evening there will be a public meeting held in the Chapel, when addresses will be delivered by several missionaries.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Sub-Conductor McGenity, late of the 92nd (Gordon) Highlanders and Supervisor in the D. P. W., employed in the Western Jumna Canal went out taking discharges of the river near Tajawala on the 18th instant, he returned after work apparently quite well, dined, and retired to rest. On the following morning he was found dead. No European doctor could be obtained at the time, but he was seen by a Sub-Assistant Surgeon from Jugadree.—*Correspondent Delhi Gazette.*

AN adultery and assault case was investigated on Saturday last in the City Magistrate's Court. A Mahomedan named Abdool Kurreem was charged by a Mahr, by name Rama, with having criminal intercourse with the latter's wife and also with assaulting him. The evidence adduced by the prosecution went to establish the two charges, and the prisoner was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions. He was ordered to find security in the sum of rupees one hundred for his personal appearance at the Sessions.—*Sind News.*

MURDER.—We (*Bangalore Examiner*) hear from Toomkoor that on the 17th instant the dead body of the nephew of Venketiengar, the District Treasurer, was found in a well of the town, with the hands and legs tied and the mouth gagged. A most cruel murder has evidently been committed, and for the sake of the good name of the Judicial Administration of this Province, we trust that no reasons whatever will prevent a full disclosure of the crime, and that the exemplary punishment of the murderer or murderers will follow. It is particularly noteworthy how murders have cropped up in Mysore of late.

WE learn from the *Sindian* that two men went to draw water from a well in the yard of a Hindoo temple in the native town of Kurrachee; the pot of one of [illegible] he, by some accident, fell with such force to the bottom that he died. His companion went to rescue the unfortunate man, but he perished in the humane attempt. A report was made to the police, and the inspector of Town Police repaired at once to the spot, and had the dead bodies extricated. There are a number of wells in the town unprotected by parapet walls, which should be looked to by the Municipality.

BENGALEE HUMOUR.—The holiday number of the *Sulava Samachara* is a fair specimen of *Bengalee Punch.* There are three woodcuts, *viz.*, a merry face, the *Bird's town*, illustrative of national history, and last, though not least, *I am the grog bottle.* Under the heading, the Song of Salyadasa, to the air of a *Basol Vyshnavite*, we come across a few good hints on Hindooism and on the head of Hindoo orthodoxy "Oh! mind, take the name of *Ganga.* By and bye our caste system is going to the wall. Oh! mind, don't forget." Then there is allusion to prejudices formerly on the score of *Ganga* water locked up in aqueducts, which contrasts with the earsqueezed water from the Municipal stand-pipes now in vogue. Brahmins come in for a share of ridicule with regard to laxity in partaking of meals at Sudra's houses. And to crown all, the Hindoo Bull flies from the Hindoo to the hotel with the hair of its tail detached, from pulling, to stop ingress into the hotel.—*Indian Daily News.*

A BRAHOE, we understand, complained to the Commissioner in Sind that about six days ago his son was missing from the Bagdadee Lines where he resides. Two days after, a letter was received by a Subedar of Police, named Alladad, from Sonmeeanee, stating that a boy had been offered for sale there, and that a camel was asked as the equivalent for the lad, but that subsequently he was sold for Rs. 50. The Banians who gave the information took the boy into their own charge, and are willing to send him to Kurrachee in order to have the case investigated. We believe, kidnapping, especially of girls, is carried on to a great extent; and that many of them are brought from Jeysulmere and adjoining districts to the eastword of Sind, and who are brought up for the purposes of prostitution by the women who live in that sink of iniquity, the Bagdadee Lines. Measures should be adopted to punish women who carry on the infamous trade, and the men who import young girls for sale.—*Sind News*

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—An indignant Brahman informs us that the widow whose case has caused such a stir in native society arrived in Bangalore on the 24th and was visited by her friends in the Pettach the same evening. The gentleman in this case is a Wadyar of Chota Ballapoor, and has also arrived, and the marriage is to come off to-morrow. Our correspondent adds that it will be performed with the greatest splendour, the highest native officer of the Mysore Commission in the province assisting and countenancing it by his presence. He thinks that that gentleman will become an object of ridicule and mockery to the inhabitants of Mysore and the whole of India, and he regrets "this is the first nonsense committed in this province." We cannot agree with him, and if an invitation is sent to us, we shall be glad to witness the celebration of the marriage. It is, we believe, the first case of widow remarriage in Mysore, and the parties concerned deserve every credit for their courageous disregard of antiquated and absurd prejudices.

A ZEMINDAR'S PIGEON-HOLES.

MR. FIELD in his recent bulky volume on the new Evidence Act, has displayed some acuteness in the hints he throws out for the detection of false evidence, both oral and documentary. We have, however, been favoured with a sight of two pieces of paper which would tax even Mr. Field's ingenuity to declare petitions. The first of these purports to be a *kaboolyat* written on a Government stamped paper of the value of Rs. 12, bearing the date of 1839-40. The *kaboolyat* is to all intents perfect—except the [illegible] the grantee's name is not inserted. The [illegible] piece of Government stamped [illegible] blank in all respects exc[illegible] the witnesses which are duly filled in at the bottom. The date of this paper is 1847. These documents are specimens of upwards of three hundred others which were found neatly docketted in their respective pigeon-holes in a wooden chest belonging to one of the largest zemindars in Bengal, whose estate and effects have lately been brought under Government control. This choice collection of stamped papers ranged over eighteen years, each year being represented by twelve compartments with the names of the Bengali months nea[illegible] above. Each of these compartments contained a pack[illegible] these stamped papers admirably arranged for the [illegible] of instant reference when occasion demanded. [illegible] to stifle admiration for the far-sighted ingenuity dis[illegible] the [illegible]tor of this wonderful scheme, devised, [illegible] not for present benefit only, but to serve [illegible] heirloom to posterity. The aggregate value of [illegible] paper alone would represent a considerable sum [illegible] it can easily be surmised, therefore, how profitable [illegible] ment was expected to be to the purchasers. There [illegible], unfortunately, be very little doubt that the intention [illegible] in the purchase of these papers must have been [illegible]. The very fact of the possession of so large a quan[illegible] stamped paper without bei[illegible] converted to any use [illegible] ple proof of a fraudule[illegible]ent.—*Indian Observer.*

THE NEW SPELLING.

THE *Englishman* is exceedingly jubilant at the final triumph of that system of transliteration which writes "Damdam" for "Dumdum," and speaks of it as one that "commends itself to the intelligence of the scholar, and that [illegible] no appreciable difficulty to the illiterate," and a[illegible] the "only system which could possibly be used in c[illegible] scholar and the illiterate man." The ter[illegible] here, means all such people as write "a" wh[illegible] they wish to express the sound of "u" as in "Dumdum;" the term "illiterate man" includes all such notorious[illegible] literate men as Sir William Muir, and other ignorant Orientalists, who fail to detect any advantage to be gained by adopting this singular custom. To ourselves, with the fear before our eyes of being stigmatised as "illiterate" by our erudite contemporary, we are free to confess that the final decision of this question is a matter of regret. So far from being satisfactory either to the "scholar" or the "illiterate man," it seems to us exactly calculated to give about equal offence to both. The scholar can derive no satisfaction from a system which does not even pretend to approach to scientific accuracy; and the illiterate man who cares and knows nothing about correct spelling is merely disgusted by a system which puzzles him with diacritical points, and an exceptional and peculiar use of the vowels. This recent mania for getting all Indian names of places spelled according to one uniform system cannot, we think, excite much enthusiasm in any reasonable mind. It is one of those "infinitely little" things that any one, not entirely devoted to trifles, may be excused for passing by altogether. Still if a thing is to be done at all, it is always well it should be done thoroughly and completely. It is not difficult to show that the recent decision settles nothing. The first blunder made in this matter was that the original promulgators of the system never seem to have fairly cleared up in their own minds what it was [illegible] the nearest possible approach to the native sound and etymology? Or did they simply desire to introduce some sort of order and uniformity in what they considered the present anarchy? These two questions should have been kept wholly distinct; the great blunder has been that of mixing them up together—putting in a little so-called "scientific" into a great mass of alloy, and hoping thereby to work out a purely scientific result. If the first question demanded solution, the proper course would have been to appoint a committee of properly qualified scholars, who should first have settled the correct pronunciation of names (an exceedingly difficult and complex matter), and then decided on a system of transliteration. The entire discussion has been carried on as though there was no third possibility in this matter of transliteration; but that if you did not adopt the Jonesian system you must adopt that of Gilchrist. It so happens that a far better and more flexible one than either has been used by Mr. Lane in his valuable and delightful book, "The Modern Egyptians." Another point which our committee would have had to thoroughly discuss, is whether the mechanical uniformity of either Jones or Gilchrist is desirable at all; we at least are firmly convinced that on this rock of uniformity all schemes of transliteration will break down. The English language is irregular; the vowels continually differ in value, according to the grouping of the letters before and after them; and no system of transliteration will be adequate or satisfactory which ignores this peculiarity. Irregularities in spelling to which a man has been accustomed from infancy, are far easier to overcome than an artificial uniformity, to which he is wholly unused, and which is alien to the genius and structure of his mother tongue. Such an undertaking as this, if carefully undertaken, and worked out to a successful conclusion, would have possessed an infinitesimal value it is true, but still some value to men engaged in Oriental studies. But this is not at all what the Indian Government wished to do. They cared nothing for scientific accuracy, or etymology, or scholarship of any kind. They merely wanted every one to spell Calcutta and other places in one fixed way. A Quixotic mania, in which one fails to see the very smallest advantage to the human race—but then the late Government of India never was remarkable for wisdom, and this craze was not so dangerous as many others which emanated from the same source. Being, however, possessed, with this desire, the obvious course would have been, to see, in the first instance, if there was no particular *drift* in the popular way of spelling Indian names, and then to have worked in a similar direction. That there is such a drift no one will deny. The Government acknowledges it when it provides that all well-known names and places of historic celebrity shall continue to be spelled as they always have been. Out of the anarchy of seventy or fifty years ago, a totally unscientific but still an unmistakable uniformity has been partially educed; and as Europeans penetrated more and more through the country, the same rough process would be carried on with results universally intelligible, because learned from actual experience, and personal knowledge of the localities. Now, this partial uniformity has everywhere been worked out on the lines of Mr. Gilchrist's system, simply because that system is in accord with English precedent. Had the late Government had any common sense, they would have followed this lead. Instead of that, they say, "wherever this uniformity prevails, spelling shall continue according to the Gilchrist system; but in less known places, every one shall spell according to the Jonesian system." This ridiculous plan of making the same letter have totally different sounds according as it occurs in the name of a place, more or less known—retaining for "a" its usual value in a well-known place, but making it stand for "u" in an out-of-the-way one—is one which the *Englishman* declares "commends itself to the intelligence of the scholar and presents no appreciable difficulty to the most illiterate." In opposition to this statement, we will set down what that "most illiterate" person, Sir W. Muir, has to say, and leave our readers to decide which party is most likely to be a true prophet. "It is not for scholars, English or Continental, that our daily orders, routes, &c., are prepared; but for the public. The European officer or sergeant, for instance will certainly pronounce *kunch* on the analogy of "bunch" or "crunch," whereas he could not possibly mispronounce the same name if written koonch, and the mistake would often lead to embarrassing errors. And so with all the sounds which can be attained in ordinary English without doubt or error by a combination of vowels. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be a grave administrative error to abandon this sure basis of pronunciation, which has served us in good stead for the last 50 years, and to substitute an arbitrary system which is sure to land us in a labyrinth of mispronunciation, and to produce errors and absurdities, which would be ludicrous if they did not lead to more serious results. Further, the system is based on an arrangement of diacritical marks; but the genius of the English language is a stranger to diacritical marks. It admits only one mark, the circumflex as in bâd; it knows no accents; and in ordinary printing these are invariably dropped. In the English papers, for example, the Civil Service appointments, however they may have appeared in the Indian Gazettes, are reprinted without those marks; and the "Saugor" or "Meerut" with which the English eye and ear are familiar, are lost altogether in the Sagar and Mirat of Mr. Hunter. The national pronunciation will be irretrievably bewildered and misled. What is now plain and unmistakable will be lost in error and confusion."—*Indian Observer.*

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M. THIERS AND THE REPUBLIC.

The Paris Temps publishes the following as the exact text of M. Thiers' reply—of which we recently gave an account—to an address from French residents in Switzerland :—"I do not seek for complimentary addresses, especially in foreign countries; I cannot, however, but receive with pleasure that which you have been so kind as spontaneously to [illegible] me to-day. The peace which I was called upon to [illegible] was only subscribed by me with tears of blo[od] [illegible] will ever feel the wound it caused [illegible] took the reins of Government, France w[as] [illegible] several parties was destitute of finan[ce] [illegible], without an army and one-half of its te[rritory] occupied by the enemy. What I desired, [illegible] I sought to realise was the for[ma]tion of a [government]—not of a party—but one which every [illegible] accept without reserve and without apprehe[nsion]. Under all the Monarchical Governments which preceded me I have always demanded liberty, and I am convinced that at present no form of Government is more suitable for France than the Republic. It was permitted to me to establish that in a definitive manner, and for that reason I preferred to [illegible]. As far as I am personally concerned I must declare that I will never recognise any other sovereignty than that of which these colours (M. Thiers here pointed to a tricoloured flag) are the glorious symbol."

THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

St. Petersburg, September 10.

Despatches have been received here giving farther particulars of the recent operations of the Russian troops [illegible] Jomuds [illegible] contribution imposed upon the [illegible] collect [illegible] of infantry and 10 guns [illegible] 800 cavalry, and [illegible] guard of [illegible] cavalry [illegible] the River [illegible] the cattle [illegible] were [illegible] escaping [illegible] were attacked with great [illegible] made a [illegible] and to [illegible] fear- [illegible]

[illegible]	3 months'	5¾
[illegible]	over 3 do.	6½
[illegible]		7⅝
[illegible]	to 3 months'	6¼
[illegible]	over 3 do.	[illegible]
Do.	do.	[illegible]
Bank Bills		6
Mercantile Paper		8½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 10[illegible]
Gold Lea	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY, 3rd October.

No change. Rates by steamer are weaker.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 17s. 6d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£2 15s. 0d.
Trieste		£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool		£2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 per t charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 3rd October.

Market firm for Dhurumsey, Manockjee P[illegible] [illegible] Spinning shares. Other shares stead[y]

BAN[illegible]

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct
1,000	500	100	12 p.ct
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.
40,000	281	all	17 pct
40,000	200	all	2 p.ct
80,000	250	125	6 p.
10,000	250	all	[illegible]

RAIL[illegible]

[illegible] which General [illegible] during the siege and would [illegible] alnoue; No. 7, Combant; [illegible] Villiersnes; No. 10, Ville[illegible] No. 11, Athis; No. 12, Palaiseau; [illegible] 14, Tonsus; No. 15, Guyancourt; [illegible] Fleury; No. 17, St. James; No. [illegible] No. 19, Orgeval; No. 20. Con[illegible] rence will be about 120 miles; [illegible] red impossible; and the city of Paris, as it was, to projectiles up to the walls of the Tuileries. [illegible] will not cost much, will only be [illegible] spring of next year.—Army and [illegible]

[illegible]OAL AND IRON TRADES.

The general aspect of the coal trade remains unchanged. It is true that the advance predicted in Fife has been commenced, and that the coal owners near Sheffield [illegible] as rather firm than buoyant. The smaller proprietors are anxious to make as much money as possible while the good time lasts, and their efforts to increase their business render market quotations [illegible] than in settled times. One of the most interesting features of coal mining is the rapid and successful introduction of coal-cutting machines. Both in Glasgow and in Birmingham large orders have already been given for these machines, and it is probable that the favourable reports of the progress of machine coal-cutting in South of Staffordshire will induce the coal-masters of other districts to call in machinery to their aid. With the exception of one district, the coal trade of the country exhibits a spectacle of unexampled prosperity. The men are earning great wages; and [illegible] working well, while coal-merchants and coal-owners are reaping a rich harvest. South Wales, however, is still unsettled. The colliers of this region, who appear to suffer from chronic dissatisfaction, are still in a state of agitation. Their latest grievance is the discharge-note system introduced by the Associated Coal-owners. Presuming on their power to put a stop at any time to the industry of the district—a power which, by the way, they are reckless enough in exercising—the men have seen fit to take the combined action of the masters in high dudgeon. The discharge note has already been dubbed a "ticket of leave," and indications are not wanting of a general determination to resist the introduction of the system resolved upon by the masters. Pending the quarrel, the men are working very indifferently, and the quantities of coal sent to bank are far below the average, while the docks at Cardiff are crowded with shipping, waiting for cargoes, and claims for demurrage are heavy and numerous. The disastrous consequences of the present state of things are shown by a comparison of the exports of coal to foreign ports and coastwise during August, 1872, and August, 1873. The difference is no less than 126,585 tons—as great a falling off as that experienced during the great strike of 1871. After a short and stormy interval the Scottish iron market has reached a period of subsidence. Speculative purchasers of Glasgow warrants have proved unequal to meet the continued onslaughts of the "bears." From the extreme price of 125s 9d reached on the 2nd inst. a steady decline sent quotations down to 113s, after which a reaction to 116s took place. Sympathy with the Scottish market induced a fall of 5s in Durham, and from 2s 6d to 5s in Cleveland pig. Increasing stocks in the North of England also account, in some measure, for the weaker tone of the market. Nevertheless, great activity is manifested—the output of Cleveland pig iron increasing monthly. Neither the West Riding nor South Staffordshire have exhibited any sign of drooping prices. On Saturday last the West Yorkshire ironmasters advanced their prices for bars, plates, and all kinds of finished iron 10s per ton, without waiting for quarter-day at Birmingham, and their example has been followed in South Staffordshire, where galvanised roofing sheets have gone up £1 10s per ton. Small advances for finished iron are rejected by makers, and pig-iron is also advancing. Very large transactions in Staffordshire pig have taken place during the present week, and the trade of the whole district exhibits healthy symptoms. In South Yorkshire and Derbyshire the iron trade continues steady. Castings are in great demand, and the producers of rails and plates are very busy. On the West Coast iron shipbuilders are most actively engaged in working off their present orders, and are confidently expecting a large accession of business. The rapid development of the steel manufacturing industry gives a great impetus to the production of iron at Barrow-in-Furness. Hæmatite iron is in immense demand, and great efforts are being made to increase the output. Large orders are anticipated from Germany, Belgium, and France, and those fortunate persons who are engaged in the manufacture of steel are truly masters of the position. The demand is not only brisk, but is likely to increase with time, and is consequently only met at very remunerative prices. After the home market North America takes more than any other country of the steel rails manufactured in the north-west of England. From America there is likely to be no cessation of orders for this species of goods, while the rapid development of railways in Russia and other countries will probably keep our steel rail makers at work for several years to come. From Sheffield, from Barnsley, and from the West Riding come similar tidings. Every effort is being made to bring the output of Bessemer metal up to the demand, but in vain. One firm alone turns out 1,000 tons per week. Makers all over the country are turning out as much Bessemer steel as possible, but for all this considerable difficulty is experienced in placing orders for steel rails.—Iron.

HEALTH OF THE GOLD COAST.

A correspondent informs us that Professor J. F. Daniel, while engaged in the analysis of water taken from the several rivers on the Western Coast of Africa, in order to ascertain the modus operandi of the water on the upper sheathing of ships' bottoms, discovered that the majority of them were strongly impregnated with "sulphuretted hydrogen," which in the case of the water from Lagos Bay amounted to almost as much per gallon as the Harrogate waters. In the Philosophical Transactions for 1870 Dr. Marcet states the specific gravity and temperature of sea water in different parts of the ocean and in particular seas, with some account of their saline contents, and he observes "There is something in the development of sulphur in sea water which is not understood." A specimen brought by Mr. Schneidmeyer, going to South America, from lat. 10-3½ N., 54-56 W., had an hepatic smell, and had blackened the [illegible] in which it was contained. Macgregor Laird and R. A. B. Oldfield, in a narrative of an expedition into the interior of Africa, by the River Niger, complain of the deadly miasma to which they were exposed from the surrounding swamps, the horrid stench of which, say they, must be experienced to be conceived. No description can convey to the mind the wretched sensation which is felt before and after daybreak. In these accursed swamps one is oppressed, not only bodily but mentally, with an indescribable feeling of heaviness, languor, nausea, and disgust, which requires a considerable effort to shake off. So small a mixture, says Dr. Marcet, as a 1-100th part of sulphuretted hydrogen in the atmosphere acts as a direct poison on small animals; and the sensations of languor and nausea described by Mr. Laird are exactly those which have been experienced by persons who have been exposed to the [illegible] influence in small quantities. [illegible] expedition with the [illegible] on his recovery [illegible] the Quorra [illegible] mained out of [illegible] were fewer in [illegible] and asking [illegible] seen struggl[illegible] "Dead, dead, dead [illegible]

MADRAS
ARRIVALS.

[illegible] Calcutta.
[illegible] Calcutta.

[illegible]S.—3rd October.

[illegible]rpool.

The preparations for [illegible] around St. Paul's, and widen[illegible] and 500 bundles iron [illegible] convenient turn in a great [illegible] and Co; 3 casks padlocks [illegible] advanced that there seem [illegible] om Abdoolrehmon. London. [illegible] d in a work or two [illegible] ajee and Co; 5 cs [illegible] es, Hajee Esmal [illegible] the Saba and Co; [illegible] a row of hidden the squalid po[illegible] along the course of the [illegible] blacking of the Dean and Chapter [illegible] certainly no [illegible] medicine should be made of salmon coloured [illegible] from the iron [illegible] or patched to a degree which contrasts [illegible] fully with the grimy statue of Queen Anne and [illegible] stone of Sir Christopher's work. For all [illegible] wire [illegible] no improvement more striking [illegible] perhaps [illegible] effected in the Metropolis by a change so simple [illegible] have said so cheap; but that the Cathedral and City, in their zeal for the well-being of the Church [illegible] acted from [illegible] citizens in return for this striking [illegible] ment of their own property no less than 15,000l, however, they promise to devote [illegible] only to decorating the building. But, after all, the sum will [illegible] a trifle to pay for the change, if those [illegible] have the power to effect improvements in London [illegible] only come and look at the new state of things [illegible] profit by the example which it presents. To remove [illegible] iron railings and substitute light ones which neither obstruct the view nor impede the circulation of air; [illegible] paces, which are now shut up and useless; to convert [illegible] al grave-grounds and sooty nooks into bright and [illegible] Gardens really costs very little. Some of our city [illegible] already turned their old grave-grounds into [illegible] beds of shrubs and flowers. Why, then, should [illegible] an and Chapter of St. Paul's take the hint, and [illegible] have reformed one side of their enclosure, turn [illegible] space at the other side into a cheerful garden, [illegible] which would not prevent people looking in? Our sooty atmosphere, it is true, is a great enemy to horticulture, but the gardener's occupation is a perpetual struggle with evil influences, and soot, like blight and vermin, can be baffled with a little care. The gardens of the Temple furnish convincing evidence on this point. They have, it is true, the great open space of the Embankment and the river at hand; but let any one who would know the possibilities of town gardening observe the condition of the grass and flowers in Clement's-inn and New-inn, Strand. The gardener of New-inn would, we believe, be happy to show any person what may be done in the way not merely of exhibiting imported flowers, but of propagating and rearing delicate plants in the very heart of the smokiest of all cities.—Graphic

THE KHEDIVE AND THE NILE.

The Levant Times gives the following account of fêtes at Alexandria on the occasion of the Khedive's return from Constantinople:—"The reading of the firman at Ras-el-tin before the Viceroy and [illegible] tefel Ali, in the square called [illegible] name, by the Governor of Alexandria, have marked [illegible] short stay at Alexandria, which he seldom honours [illegible] length of time by his presence. Everything had been arranged so as to render most cordial the welcome given to the Khedive on his return from what has been one of the most eventful and important of his visits to the Bosphorus. Considering the new responsibilities now incurred by him, the present may be regarded as one of the turning points in the reign of Ismaïl Pasha. The illuminations at Alexandria have been on an unusually elaborate scale. The ships glittering in the harbour threw a brilliant lustre upon the water, as many of the same vessels did when floating on the Bosphorus during the fête of the Sultan. The palaces of the Khedive's sons and sons-in-law, which are upon the banks of the Mahmoodieh Canal at some distance from the town, and those of several of the Ministers, in the same direction, were also profusely illuminated. In the town representations of the Viceroy—paintings and enlarged photographs—appeared upon many houses; and in one place it was possible to behold depicted the ruler of Egypt solemnly placing a crown upon the head of his eldest son. More interesting than the illuminations themselves, especially to the stranger, is the study of the crowd who flock to the European quarter on these occasions, when the native element, with all its peculiarities of dress and movement, predominates in numbers over the Franks who have so transformed the ancient city. In the Arab quarters of the town the display was more Oriental in character, the devices being more simple and uniform. Many of the wooden frames which are made use of on these occasions remain in position all the year round attached to the buildings, and always attract the eye of the traveller. On Sunday morning the Khedive left for Cairo, where the illuminations were equally elaborate and widespread. On Tuesday, the 19th August, took place the ceremony generally known as the cutting of the Nile. If we consult the Arabic calendar, printed yearly at Cairo, we find the following notices respecting the river:—Jan. 30. The water of the Nile will be very clear. June 3 The Nile at its lowest. June 10. The water of the Nile is changed. June 17. The decent of the 'Nukta' (or miraculous drop, that poetical fiction of the past, the exact moment of whose fall is calculated by the learned!) July 3, announcements are made about the Nile (i.e., by criers who call daily at every house in all the districts of Cairo). July 10. The Nile flows with rapid torrent. Then, generally in the middle of August, comes the 'Yôm Wefa-el-Nil'—the day appointed for the cutting of the canal (Mosim-el-Khalig), that is, a canal which receives the waters of the Nile in the direction of what is called Old Cairo, south of the great modern city. If any one festival of the Egyptian year has a just claim to outlive the others and to be honoured beyond others it is this opening of the canal, which ceremony celebrates the season of the irrigation of the Lower Country. 'Egypt is the gift of the Nile.' The custom is a survival from times when the 'bride of the Nile' was a fair and living form. As to the ceremony as it exists to-day, it cannot be said to be one of great interest, as a mere spectacle; but the European who happens to be in the country during 'the Nile,' as this oppressive season is called, according to the three-fold division of the Egyptian year, will, of course, be curious to witness all the festivals of the Egyptian, and will not be absent. Resident Europeans who are present generally take up their position in a dahabeeah before dawn, having passed the previous hours in witnessing the fireworks which are provided in profusion on the eve of the festival. All night long the Nile and its banks—opposite the Island of Rhoda—present that animated and fantastic appearance to which the epithet fairy-like by right belongs. The steamers of the Viceroy, with members of his harem and family, from a glittering fleet of moving lights, and innumerable rockets dart through the clear atmosphere, which is never dimmed by the sombre clouds which so often make night darker in other lands. In the cool night air you can look with pleasure, as you float along, upon the scene that is in motion upon the bosom of the Nile, over which is also borne from the shore the tingling of the primeval native music, where countless Arabs pass their time in that peaceful and orderly manner which is one of their characteristics, but with the utmost enjoyment of the 'fantasia,' to which they are so much attached. At an early hour, generally before 6 a.m., the painted barge above alluded to has taken up its position, and the ceremony itself takes place as soon as the Khedive, or one of his sons, or, in their absence, the Governor of Cairo, shall have arrived on the spot. A large tent is prepared for their reception on the high banks immediately above the dam, the cutting of which is the event of the day. After the reading of a certain official document the signal is given, and the upper part of the barriers is cleared away. Then the rich water of the Nile flows, at first slowly, but soon with increasing impetuosity, into its appointed channel. No ardour of Egyptian police can now restrain the impatient Arabs from rushing down the steep incline and plunging into the turbid stream, and no amount of squibs and well-aimed fireworks, causing great mirth among the crowds, will induce them to emerge; for there still remains the struggle for the bakshish which is duly presented to Father Nile, in the shape of a few silver coins. These are thrown into the water by the greatest personage present. On this occasion the sons of the Khedive arrived just too late to preside at the ceremony."

DISCOVERY OF THE MUTILATED BODY OF A WOMAN IN THE THAMES.

An atrocious murder of a woman, it is supposed, has been perpetrated on or near the Thames, and the body, hacked to pieces, has been distributed over the river. A Thames policeman on Sept. 5 found in the mud off the Battersea Waterworks the left quarter of a woman's trunk, which was taken to the Wandsworth Work-house, where the divisional surgeon saw it, and pronounced it to be the portion of a body which had not been in the water more than twelve hours. The next discovery was made by a policeman in the employ of the South-Western Railway Company, who, without knowing of the previous discovery, found the right side of the trunk near the Nine Elms-station. This part corresponded with the first part found, and the headless trunk, it was apparent, had been severed with a very sharp knife, and a saw had also been used. Soon after a portion of the lungs was found under an arch of old Battersea Bridge, and the other part near the Battersea railway pier. The search was now continued for the other parts of the body, and the next day the face, with the scalp of a woman attached, was found off Limehouse. It was evident at a glance that the murderer or murderers had taken revolting precautions to prevent identification, for the nose was cut from the face, but still hung attached to the upperlip. There was the mark of a bruise on the right temple, evidently caused by a blunt instrument, and this blow, it is thought, was the cause of death. It will be observed that several portions of the body were found in the neighbourhood of Battersea, below where the Wandle empties itself into the Thames, and at a part of the river where trading barges enter it from the west; while another part was found at Limehouse, near where the barges enter the Thames. The first suspicion was that the woman met her death at the hands of people connected with the barge trade—a matter which has yet to be ascertained. It is the opinion of the medical men who have seen the remains that they do not belong to a "subject" used for dissecting purposes, but that they belong to a woman who has met a violent death. The woman's age appears to have been about forty; she had dark hair, very thin, and cut short (as would be the case with a woman recently ill or recently discharged from a prison), and there was a scar, as of an old burn, on the left breast. The following report has been issued by the medical men who examined the remains—"I have examined the left quarter of the thorax of a woman of fair skin and somewhat fat. Death has taken place within a few hours. The head, arm, and other side of the thorax and rest of the body have been separated with a knife and saw, and that in an unscientific manner. The body has not been dissected for anatomical purposes, but has been cut up immediately after death. The vessels are all quite empty. I have also examined the scalp and portion of the skin of the face of a woman, aged presumably about forty. The integument has been separated from the bone with a sharp instrument, and was cut irregularly in several places. The head was covered with short dark hair, very thin, the eyebrows are dark, and there is a very thin, dark moustache. The ears are somewhat coarse, and pierced for earrings, which have, however, been torn out. The end of the nose has been severed from the root, and is attached to a portion of the upper lip. It is short, thick, and round at the extremity. There is a large bruise on the right temple, which was caused by a blow from a blunt instrument or substance shortly before death. The scalp was divided at the upper margin of the bone, but I cannot determine whether before or after death."

The search of the police being continued, two more portions of the same body were found, the right arm being picked up in the river off Woolwich and the right shoulder, with part of the arm off Greenwich, the latter part being smeared with tar. The piece picked up at Woolwich is the only one which has found its way below the entry of the canals having London traffic; and another remarkable fact is that each piece has been brought to light on an ebb tide, each lower and lower down the river. This would seem to indicate that the heavier portions at least were committed to the river not very far from the place where the Wandle enters the Thames, and had washed down with the tide to where they were found, one to Battersea, which is a couple of miles from the Wandle, and the other part a little below that, at a few hours later. It is now established beyond a doubt that the body was cut up but a short time before it was committed to the water; that death was caused by a blow on the right temple—a blow, the scalp shows, hard enough to have crushed in the skull, and so to have caused instant death, and that the parts first found had been in the water but a few hours. From the number of people who have been making inquiry, it would seem that there are many missing women of about forty years of age at this time in London and its neighbourhood. One applicant stated that his married daughter, who was thirty-nine years of age, had been missing for three weeks. Her husband, he said, three weeks ago went into the country to bury his mother, and the applicant's daughter at that time "went away in drink," and has not since been heard of. He was taken to the dead-house, where the severed breasts were taken from a shell and put together, and the ghastly face having the severed nose with the scalp, thinly covered with hair, was taken from a jar of spirits and laid before him. The bust was that of a woman in the prime of life, and in robust health, and the face, though terribly hacked about, must have been a characteristic one, the features being most marked. When the surgeon [illegible] remembered any wart or mole on the right [illegible] he remember his missing daughter to have been burnt in childhood on the chest, in such a way as to leave a life-long scar. His daughter had a mole on her cheek, and he looked at the face to show where, but that part of the cheek was cut out. He said that his daughter was near bald on the top of the head, as was the deceased; that she was very dark, and that she was a fully-developed woman, in which particulars the body of the victim corresponded. If there is any weight to be attached to the theory that the murder was committed on a barge or by persons connected with a barge, it is worthy of notice that the applicant gave as his address and as the address of his daughter, where she lived with her husband, places in the neighbourhood of which there is a canal having direct connection by Limehouse with the Thames.

Some further portions of the remains of the body were found on September 9th. Early in the morning the left fore-arm was discovered lying on the bank within a short distance of the Chelsea railway-bridge, at Battersea; and part of the pelvis of a woman was found near the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. Towards evening the right thigh of a female was also discovered at Battersea. The discovery in each instance was reported at once to the police authorities, and the remains were subsequently forwarded to the Wandsworth Workhouse, where the divisional surgeon inspected the remains and found them to fit and correspond in every particular with the other portions that still lie for identification. Suspicion is directed to a certain barge, to the movements of which, within a short time prior to the discovery of that portion of the remains found at Battersea, the attention of the police has been called. There were two barges lying off Battersea early on the day on which the remains were discovered; both had discharged cargoes of bricks, and on one of them, which was, it is said, worked by the owner, who is represented to be of a violent temper, there was a woman on board, who seems to answer the description of the one supposed to have been murdered. It is said that when the barges in question were seen to leave, the woman in question was not observed on board.

THE "TIMES'S" ON OUR AFGHAN POLICY.

Once again in the history of the East our policy in Afghanistan has come to the front of Anglo-Indian politics, and this time, we are warranted in thinking, from no jealousy of Russia. There are subjects on which Russia and England could be divided now as certainly as in earlier times, but the history of the past has not been lost on either nation. We have watched, the expedition to Khiva with an interest more nearly akin to friendship than to rivalry. We have awarded, in no chary terms, our meed of praise to the able Generals and the splendid columns whose glory it is to have triumphed over the innumerable dangers of the steppes. All circumstances considered, perhaps there never was so fitting a time for England to draw more closely the cords which bind her to Afghanistan. It would be useless as well as dishonest to deny that when Lord Mayo's famous Durbar was held at Umballah the leading idea before us was how to meet Russia with a decided policy. Lord Northbrook has been enabled to take up the threads of that diplomacy in quite a different spirit. The events of the last few years have left their impress on our counsels, as well as those of our neighbours in East and West. The rise of a Mohamedan Power on the high land of Kashgaria, the dreadful slaughter of the Panthâys by the Chinese, the long-deferred vengeance of Russia for the atrocities of generations in Central Asia, have given our relations to Afghanistan a new but not less important complexion than in earlier times, when to watch the North-Western frontier was one of the first principles of Anglo-Indian statesmanship.

There never was a time, indeed, when a crisis "in Afghanistan" did not affect every dynasty from the Indus to the boarders of China. Through those north-west passes unnumbered waves of conquest have rolled, eastward and westward, in obedience to a law clearly proved to have existed, though never yet satisfactorily explained. We see the Buddhists losing their foothold in Central India and drifting towards China in one direction and towards Europe in another. The latter waves undoubtedly rolled in a great measure through Afghanistan; and there are periods in history when those waves seem to have been almost ceaseless. Thus the naturally hardy qualities of the Afghan mountaineers were trained in one of the hardest schools to which a race of men was ever submitted. In a wild and lawless state of society the advantages of such a training were of the first importance, and the courage and stamina of the mountaineers were proved on many a battle-field. The faded glories of Persia, and the old fame of India as the land of unbounded wealth, alike found an aim in the passes which guarded the way from Central Asia eastward. The influence of these strangely conflicting powers is apparent to this day in the Afghan character, which is in the main as simple as that of the Tyrolese peasants—in friendship gentle; in war fierce, inexorable, and sometimes to the last degree cruel.

It is needless, however, to trace our own connection with Afghanistan further back than the time when the Pindaree chief, Dost Mohamed, came into active life as an Afghan warrior. The Indian Government of that time has frequently been censured for not at once [illegible] warlike and able chief. It must not be forgotten, however, that the Dost was a robber and the son of a robber; that one of his earliest efforts was an attack on British territory, and that he was a pretender to the throne of the Punjab. We stood aloof, therefore, almost of necessity and watched while the Dost and Runjeet Sing fiercely confronted each other, first in diplomacy and then in war. The history of the European soldiers of fortune in that deadly struggle would form the ground work for volumes of romance, if indeed, romance did not fall below the reality. Now and then one still meets with an old Anglo-Indian soldier who tells with an unmistakable shudder of the deeds of the French General Avitabile, who served Runjeet Sing so well, but who exacted as the price of his services the right to seize upon man or woman at his will, one of the roughest wills ever known on that dread frontier. If we could at once have been friends with Dost Mohamed in Cabul and Runjeet Sing at Lahore, our course would have been clear. That, however, was impossible. The result was that we lost our footing in Afghanistan while Russia advanced in Central Asia. Possibly, we made mistakes. Our policy is one of the disputed points of history. This only is clear—that when the old Dost died, after a life simply magnificent from the soldier's point of view, we were brought face to face with a disputed succession—an exceedingly awkward fact in Afghanistan, where men are to so considerable an extent governed by mere feeling, distinct even from loyalty. If the law of primogeniture had prevailed in Afghanistan, the exiled Rahman Khan would have now been Ameer instead of an outlaw and a dependent on Russian generosity. Dost Mohamed, in settling the succession, passed over Rahman's father in favour of the present Ameer, just as the present Ameer has passed over his eldest son, Ibrahim, and his second and far ablest son, Yakoob, in favour of Abdoola, now heir presumptive to the throne.

Lord Mayo, in carrying out his Umballa policy, was compelled virtually, though he escaped the exact letter of an agreement, to recognise the succession in the line of Abdoola. The decision may be fortunate or otherwise; that is yet to be seen. If, however, we read aright the telegram of our Calcutta correspondent recently published in our columns, Lord Northbrook has accepted the policy of his predecessor, and hence has endorsed the title of Abdoola to the throne. The most marked feature in this Afghan imbroglio is the Ameer's persistence in the degree of succession [illegible] any sacrifice. Yet we cannot hide from ourselves that the Ameer's death would at once bring two able and singularly brave men into the field to contest Abdoola's title. Rahman Khan never has abated a jot of his pretensions; and Yakoob Khan, if living, will unquestionably contest the throne to the last extremity. This it is which has rendered the acceptance by Lord Mayo of the Ameer's wishes with respect to the succession a strongly-disputed point among close observers of Indian affairs. On behalf of that policy, there is the fact that we had no part whatever in originating the succession. Whether the Ameer came to his decision, as is commonly believed, from the single motive of elevating to the throne the son of a favourite wife, or whether he discovered in Abdoola qualities not perceived by persons out of Afghanistan, we need not stop to inquire. Our policy was simply an acceptance of the Ameer's own decision, and an absolute resolution to avoid committal to any special proviso as between the Ameer and his sons.

This, then, is the policy which we now learn the Governor-General has affirmed, and strengthened by a subsidy. Naturally, the course thus taken will deepen Yakoob's enmity to the English alliance; and there are not wanting in India strong opinions in favour of coercing the Ameer into an acceptance of his ablest son as his successor. Obviously, however, this would be to make ourselves responsible in a sense which we have as yet studiously avoided for a particular succession, whereas our present policy does not go beyond recognising and upholding the throne of Afghanistan as that of an independent Power. The acquiescence of the Ameer in the Seistan boundary settlement removes a bone of very dangerous contention from the relations of Afghanistan and Persia. The Ameer's treaty with the Indian Government gives him all the guarantee he is ever likely to obtain that this dominions shall not be attacked from without. In case of civil war, the facts of the past are the best guide to the future. During the recent rebellion of Yakoob Lord Mayo preserved a strict neutrality under difficult circumstances and in the face of strong advice to the contrary. The result of the negotiations now concluded proves that the Ameer, if not quite satisfied with our wary policy, is still prepared to accept that policy as the sheet-anchor of his power and his dynasty. There cannot be a doubt that we have succeeded in impressing on Afghanistan itself a conviction that we have no wish to encroach in the slightest degree on its independence. To that extent, at all events, the policy of the Umballah Durbar has been successful.

THE TRANSATLANTIC BALLOON.

We have received the following from the London office of the New York World:—After overcoming numerous obstacles and suffering many delays, the New York Daily Graphic's balloon is ready [illegible] departure, and will leave New York for England or [illegible] ere to-morrow. It will carry four pas[sengers] [illegible] is unwise, and [illegible] an officer of the United States [illegible] al Service, and an [illegible] of Daily Graphic. They hope to reach some point on the English or Continental coast in about sixty hours from their departure from New York. They have with them six very powerful and experienced carrier pigeons, purchased in Belgium and elsewhere, which are perfectly familiar with the coasts of Great Britain, Belgium, France, and Spain, and which, if liberated from the balloon within pigeon-flight of the coast, are expected to fly directly to their old homes. Each of these has painted on his breast in indelible ink the outline of a balloon, and on his wings the words "send news attached to the nearest newspaper." The London agent of the Daily Graphic requests attention to the fact that the first, and perhaps the only, news from the balloon may be received by these birds; for it is possible that the voyagers may come to grief, and be able only to send tidings of their fate by this means. Despatches received by these birds should be sent to the nearest newspaper for publication, or be forwarded direct to the London agent of the Daily Graphic, 32, Fleet-street.—Daily Telegraph, Sept. 12.

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NOTICES.

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DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

F. BRABY and CO., LIMITED.
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.
Estimates submitted on application.
The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
THIS UNIVERSAL REMEDY now stands the first in public favour and confidence: this result has been acquired by the test of 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. For COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy. They do not contain opium or any other deleterious drug, and may therefore be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate constitution.
Sold in Boxes, Tins, and Bottles of various sizes.
KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Tins and Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.
THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.
Sold Retail by TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona.

FRAUD.
On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the
LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.
CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

FRENCH MEDICINES,
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.
Among these preparations we may especially mention—
LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.
It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anæmia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHATE-OF-LIME.
An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which [illegible] since [illegible] a fact due to the [illegible] Be sure to [illegible] bears the signature [illegible] The effect of the Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime is increased by the Pectoral Lozenges of Lactucarium and Cherry Laurel, prepared by Grimault & Co.
This delicious Comfit, containing the most soothing substances of all the Materia Medica is employed with success against Cough, Influenza, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, &c.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
IODIZED-SYRUP-OF-HORSE-RADISH.
Considered the best substitute for Cod-liver Oil. It has been ascertained by experiments made in the principal Hospitals of Paris that this syrup has always produced results superior to those obtained from the above-mentioned Oil, which patients find so disagreeable to take.
Not a single instance can be adduced in which pale, lymphatic children, subject to swelling of the glands, to eruption of the skin, of the head or the face, or other inconveniences of a weak constitution, who have taken this syrup without deriving signal benefit from its use.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
PEPSINE,
DIGESTIVE-POWDERS,-ELIXIR-AND-WINE
Pepsine is one of the most recent scientific discoveries in therapeutics. Acting chiefly on the organs of digestion, it possesses the property of effecting digestion by its innate virtues. It removes all the inconveniences of difficult digestion and even prevents the nausea to which pregnant women are liable.
The researches on pepsine made at the College of France by Dr. Leconte, in conjunction with Professor Claude Bernard, must secure the preference for our preparations of pepsine.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES-AND-LIQUID.
Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.
They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copaiba in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.
ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.
All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.
This powder has been most favourably noticed by Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.C.P., Physician to Guy's Hospital, in a recent article in the British Medical Journal.
Agents:
BATHGATE & Co ... Calcutta.
BARRIE & Co ... Madras.
TREACHER & Co ... Bombay.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY and WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE.
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
Mr. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,
invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.
A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50
,, Ear-rings	,, £1 10 to £10
,, Lockets	,, £1 0 to £20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £50
,, Chains ... Per Ounce	,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £5 to £50
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,, Suites	from £50 to £800

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.
Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.
All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,
Mr. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

INSURANCE[illegible]

SUN FIRE OFFICE, [illegible]
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, [illegible] Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay [illegible] fussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid [illegible] titude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co. Agents.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
Doubts having been expressed by some Newspaper Correspondents as to the adequacy of the Positive Rates to cover [illegible] all Risks, the question has been submitted [illegible] the Head Office at London to Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Hospitals [illegible] India, and the following telegram [illegible] from England, gives his opinion [illegible]
"Dr. Mouat considers Rates [illegible]
"cient for India. Report sent [illegible]
GADDUM & C[illegible]
Agents for [illegible]
Bombay, 6th August 1873.
This Report has been received [illegible] shortly be circulated.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.
This Company is prepared to grant Endowment A[illegible] on the Positive System, with participation [illegible] amounts thus [illegible] payable to the Assured [illegible] or 65 years of age.
Positive Promissory Notes are given in the [illegible] with Positive Life Assurance Policies, and [illegible] may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.
These Endowment Assurances afford an excellent [illegible] nity for providing for old age, as the [illegible] 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 40 [illegible] the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by [illegible] 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of [illegible] same amount at 65, could extend his payments over [illegible] a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 [illegible] a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person [illegible] abled to extend his payments over 30 [illegible] Assurers from 20 to 35 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, [illegible] of age according to the rate of premium paid. [illegible] surers can also elect to pay their premiums Yearly, [illegible] or Quarterly.
All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had [illegible]
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents [illegible]
Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(LIMITED).
Agents:
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.
Bombay Office:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
POSITIVE WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
The rates charged by this Office apply to all professions or employments, and cover residences in any part of the World. These rates give the Company for all ages an average of fully Five Per Cent. on the sum assured, and which is amply sufficient to protect the office from loss even if no other than Indian business were undertaken, but inasmuch as such business forms only a small proportion of what is being done, the Company's operations having been first commenced in the United Kingdom, and being now in course of extension to Canada, Australia, &c., the rates will [illegible] a whole, yield a very hands[ome] [illegible] uniform [illegible] some profit, the [illegible] in [illegible] charge being applicable to residence in any country, and it being intended that, [illegible] as short a space of time as possible, the Company shall be represented in every part [illegible]

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.
CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

SUBSCRIBED	1st issue at par	100,000
	2nd do. at 5s. prem.	[illegible]
	3rd do. at 10s. prem	[illegible]
		[illegible]

About £35,000 premiums on Shares (or [illegible] and a half lakhs of rupees) being available for the maintenance and extension of the Company's business.
The amount assured to date in England is upwards of 400,000, and the Indian business shows upwards of £100,000 assured in less than 7 months.
HEAD OFFICE:
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With Branches at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Middlesborough, Chester, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.
CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY.
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Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
Medical Examiner:
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who will examine applicants for assurance at his residence, daily (Sundays excepted) from 9-30 to 11 a.m., and elsewhere by preconcerted arrangement.
Agents:
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
NATIVE LIVES INSURED FOR SHORT TERMS, FROM 1 TO 10 YEARS, OR FOR LIFE.
WHOLE WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.
AN UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.
SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.
POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OR PREMIUM BEING MADE.
ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.
The Business of the Company will be extended during the present year to Australia, New Zealand, and Canada.
ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FOUR DIFFERENT FORMS.
1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years
2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.
3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.
4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.
Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.
MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.
FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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